

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

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in advance.



Sheep and Swine Breeders' Convention.

The seventh annual convention of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association was held in the city hall, Winnipeg, on Feb. 19th. President Andrew Graham occupied the chair, and, after the reading of the minutes of last year's meeting, gave an excellent address, in which he referred to the most unfavorable season Manitoba had experienced and the setback it had been to the province. During the year the associations had been successful in securing reduced shipping rates from the railway companies and a reduction in the Dominion Express Co.'s rates where the distances exceeded 200 miles. He thought a committee should wait on them again, asking for further reductions on short as well as long hauls. Continuing, he said: "Regarding hog products I am not able to speak with authority, not having the statistics but my observation would lead me to the conclusion that progress along this line is not what it should be. The feeling is general throughout the province that the prevailing price for live hogs is far too low and out of proportion with the prices paid by the consumer. This is a matter our association should look carefully into. It does seem peculiar that prices here should be usually from 1c. to 1½c. lower than at Toronto, although the home supply is not equal to the demand."

"I am very strongly of the opinion that the time has fully arrived when a thoroughly practical live stock man should be appointed as secretary of the several live stock associations, possibly including the poultry and dairy associations, drawing a portion of his salary from these associations, the half of salary and travelling expenses to be paid by the Department of Agriculture. As we are at present, there is no man whose business it is to develop the live stock trade, to secure the best possible markets and to encourage and instruct in the production of what is best suited for those markets."

He then referred to all that was being done to develop the stock interests of Ontario, and continuing, said:—

"Of course, we would not expect one man to do for us all that is being done for Ontario, but the appointment of a good man for this province would be a start in the right direction. Still, it would be better to wait a year or more to find the right man than to appoint a man not qualified for the position."

"A few more suggestions, and I have finished. A uniform date from which ages of cattle and swine count for all our summer shows; a judging pavilion, in which judges could give instruction to breeders and others in the afternoon when judging for the day had been completed; an earlier date in the future for the Industrial Exhibition, and the exclusion from our fair grounds (not only the Winnipeg Industrial, but also the larger fairs of the province) of the low, vulgar side-shows so much in evidence last season. If this is to be a part of our future exhibitions, the better and safer place for our boys and girls will be at home."

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$22.54.

Reports were then received from the representatives to the various fair boards. Mr. Lister, in reporting for Winnipeg, said there should be two judges, one for sheep and another for swine.

Mr. Bray's motion to drop the words "and the Northwest Territories" from the name of the association in courtesy to the Territorial breeders was carried, also his motion to have the secretary-treasurer elected by the directors instead of at the annual meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers then followed, resulting as follows:—

President, J. A. McGill, Neepawa; 1st vice-president, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2nd vice-president, Jas. Bray, Longburn.

At a meeting of the directors, held next day, G. H. Greig was elected secretary-treasurer.

Directors—Representing sheep: W. E. Wallace, Niverville; J. B. Jickling, Carman; D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; W. W. Fraser, Emerson. Swine: W. Kitson, Burnside; W. E. Baldwin, Manitou; W. G. Styles, Rosser; A. Graham, Pomeroy. Auditor—R. Wagh, Winnipeg.

more discrimination in regard to the selection, i.e., paying according to quality. As it was now, the same price was paid all round, no encouragement being given to feeding a choice class of hogs.

W. J. Cluff, of the J. Y. Griffin Co., replied on behalf of the packers. He said, in the first place, that Manitoba had never produced enough pork to supply her own markets, much less the markets of the west. Then it was a mistake to think that because hog products were high in Ontario they should be equally as high here. The Ontario packers were working for a certain market in Great Britain, but not all of their goods came up to the standard required for this market, and it was against this lower grade of product, purchased at a lower figure, and shipped west that the Winnipeg packers had to contend. Then it was the same with the United States' pork. The packers there were working for a certain market in Great Britain, different to that which the Canadians were catering to, but here again the best qualities only were exported, and the lower grades, bought possibly at 2c. to 2½c. a pound, were placed on the Canadian market in the west. It was against this product the Winnipeg pack-

was left for the representative to see what he could have done.

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

President McGill introduced a resolution addressed to the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture, asking that an agricultural college be established in the province.

F. W. Brown, Dr. Thompson, Wm. Kitson, Prof. Grisdale, Prof. Day and others took part in the debate. A few opposed the resolution, though most of those present favored it, and the resolution was adopted.

On request, Prof. Grisdale said he thought an agricultural college an essential feature of modern education for the farmer's son. It had been too long neglected, and Canada needed just such schools to educate her future farmers, if she is to take her place and keep it on the markets of the world. A farmer's son needed an education for the farm just as truly as he would to become a doctor, a lawyer, or a minister of the gospel. Our fathers have learned much that they now know from personal experience of farm work, and teach their sons to profit by their lessons. Why not carry this thought a step farther and



Bird's-Eye View of the Last Bradwardine Plowing Match.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Winnipeg, Dr. S. J. Thompson; Brandon, A. D. Gamley; Carman, J. B. Jickling; Kildonan and St. Paul's, M. Oughton; Woodlands, W. G. Styles; Emerson, W. W. Fraser; Swan Lake, Treherne and Holland, D. E. Corbett; Manitou, W. E. Baldwin.

THE PRICE OF HOGS.

The following resolution was then read from the Turtle Mountain Farmers' Institute:

"Resolved, That we forward the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association a suggestion of the desirability of an enquiry being held as to whether the farmers of Manitoba are receiving the best possible price for their hogs in the present markets or whether other and better markets can be found."

Similar resolutions were also forwarded from other institutes.

A lively discussion followed this resolution. Quite a few members spoke in reference to the present price of hogs being so low, in view of the high price paid in Ontario. The general feeling seemed to be that the Winnipeg packers were unduly depressing the price. It was also thought that there should be

ers had to compete, and prices had to be paid accordingly. The duty of 2c. a pound, he maintained, was not high enough. The U. S. charge 4c. a pound for pork going into their country, and we should have equally as heavy a duty on their pork coming into Canada. The pork packing industry was as yet only in its infancy and the packers here had been under heavy expense in equipping plants and also in maintaining a heavy staff to do the work, when but few hogs were coming in.

The discussion was continued at the afternoon session, when a committee, consisting of Messrs. Graham, Thompson, Benson, Brown and Bray, was appointed to interview the packers and report to the directors.

The question of public auction sales was discussed at some length, and the matter laid over to be taken up at the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' meeting.

Mr. Kitson suggested that there should be some change made in the boarding of the hog pens at the Winnipeg swine shed. The partitions were too high; people could not see the animals, and it was too hot for them, there being no ventilation.

Mr. Wallace said the sheep pen divisions were too high also. The matter

provide a school, where young men intending to become farmers should have an opportunity to profit by the accumulated experience of the past?

The programme of the afternoon was then taken up, and the first address was a short paper on

WHAT THE PACKER WANTS.

C. H. Johnston, foreman of the J. Y. Griffin Co., gave this paper. The first thing, he said, the packer wanted was more hogs. Though there was a big improvement in the quality and numbers sent in last year, yet the packers can take many more and yet not supply the demand there is for hog products in the west. He then described the character of a hog the packer wanted and outlined what kind of pork the city trade wanted. He told what was done with old sows and stags. These he wanted as fat as possible, because their chief value was the amount of lard they would make.

His talk was illustrated by a number of sides hung up so all could see them. One side (No. 1) was just about an ideal one, having about an inch and a half of fat down the back. Prof. Day thought that if this was an ideal side for Manitoba, we had lots of room for improvement in length, as it would be counted on the short side in Ontario.

Another side (No. 2) was altogether too thin, there being practically no fat on the back, making what is known on the market as "skin and misery." The third side (No. 3) had considerably over two inches of fat down the back, which was more than desirable, and was also too short. A cured side, too thick and fat, and cross sections of Nos. 1 and 3 from the other side of the hog were also shown.

Prof. Grisdale led in the discussion. He also thought Mr. Johnston's ideal side very short for that required in the east. He then pointed out that the pig wanted has a uniform breadth right through from end to end. He should have a well-developed shoulder, but width at the top of the shoulder did not constitute constitution, as some people thought. The room for the lungs was at the bottom of the shoulder, not at the top. In his experience he had found that a cross-bred animal, whether in pigs or cattle, had always given the best results. Why, it was difficult to explain, but it was a cross-bred steer that nearly always won the great championship for fat animals. The infusion of new blood seems to be the cause.

THE CARE OF THE BROOD SOW.

This was the title of an excellent paper by W. E. Baldwin, Manitou. In the discussion which followed this paper Prof. Grisdale brought out some interesting facts about "Rape as Hog Pasture." He had made a careful study of rape and had fed it to calves, steers, sheep and pigs with great success. He found that it had about the same composition as Alfalfa, i. e., that it had a high percentage of protein, especially in the young leaves. This was of great importance to this country, where rape would do so well and where it was almost impossible to grow clover. Dr. Young, W. G. Styles, Dr. Hopkins, Prof. Day and others all bore testimony to the value of rape as a feed and as a most desirable plant to grow for summer feed.

An excellent paper on "A Beginner's Management of a Flock of Sheep in Manitoba," by A. D. Gamley, Brandon, was then read, and it was followed by a short practical one on "The Wolf Hound," by Wm. Wallace, Niverville, who has found that the wolves have been kept at bay by the presence of two wolf hounds on his farm. Since he got them he has had practically no losses by wolves.

This raised the question of a wolf bounty and a committee was appointed to wait upon the government, urging an increase in the wolf bounty.

JOINT MEETING WITH THE CATTLE BREEDERS.

Prof. Day was the first speaker of the evening on "Some Points in Breeding and Feeding Swine." His remarks were addressed to the young breeders. He referred first to the difficulty of keeping up the supply of bacon hogs. When prices were high every one went in for raising hogs, and prices soon fell. Then every one wanted to sell out. He advised breeders to stay with the business through thick and thin and high and low prices. When hogs were down was the time to buy good stock, to rigidly cull the herd, saving only the best, and then to increase the herd in readiness for the next rise in price. He urged young breeders to watch two things in breeding and feeding swine—to have an ideal type and then to feed the right food.

AN IDEAL TYPE.

In visiting many herds and flocks he had been most strongly impressed with the fact that there was no uniformity of type in them. Each man had all sorts of types and kinds in his herd or flock. The result is that they will breed up a flock or herd that will never be of any use in the country. Each young breeder, and older one, too, for that matter, must find out what is the right type; then set their ideal and work to it. "You cannot work up to your ideal at once. It may take ten, fifteen, twenty, or even forty years to do so, perhaps you may never reach it; but keep it ever

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Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

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Trees for Sale—20,000 Maple trees, 2 yr-old seedlings; 1,000 ditto, 3 to 4 feet high. James Brown, Rapid City, Man. 5-8

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Wanted—Position on farm by married man, capable of management. No family. Twenty years' experience in the West. Apply to X, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man. 5

For Sale or Exchange for cattle, the standard-bred stallion Horace Greely (216). P. Gosling, Arden, Man. 5-6

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For Sale—Pure and clean Brome Grass Seed, 15c. lb. Apply to David White, Hayward, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 5-7

Speltz (Manitoba grown) for sale; or will exchange for white hullless barley. A few bushels left. H. E. Bied, Foxwarren, Man. 5

For Sale—Brome Grass Seed at 15c. per lb. Apply to Edward Smith, Riversdale, Assa. 2-10

Pure Red Fife Wheat for seed. No smut. Geo. Thomas, 6, 4, 33, Glen Ewen, Assa. 1-6

Brome Grass Seed for Sale. 15c. per lb. Apply to Farmers' Store Co., Manitou, Man. 4-9

Speltz for Sale. I have for sale about sixty bushels of speltz, \$1.00 per bushel. R. J. STEWART Holland, Man. 4-5

For Sale—A few fine bronze turkey toms, will be sold cheap to make room. A good bird for \$3. E. H. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 3-6

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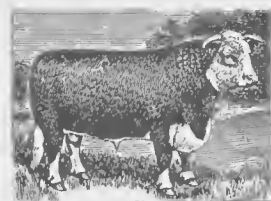
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The largest flock of in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale. Will also sell a few show sheep, ready for the summer fairs.

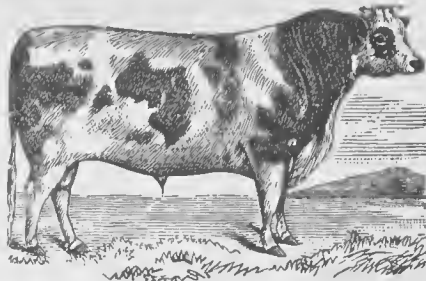
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I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

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Orders booked for spring pigs. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs in season. WM. KITSON, Burnside, Man.

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J. E. Smith offers for sale 45 Shorthorn Bulls, all ages. A number sired by Lord Stanley II (22280) Some (imp.) from Ontario. All this year's crop of Golden Measure (imp.) calves are sold. 40 Shorthorn Heifers, from 6 months to 2 years old. 60 Shorthorn Cows, all ages. A few young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies of all ages for sale. Everything for sale except my stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.) and the Clydesdale stallion Prince Charlie (imp.). Come and see the stock.

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Two choice fall litters ready to ship—one from the 1st-prize yearling sow at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs in 1900. Also a few choice boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed. Address—

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before you, never lose sight of it for an instant, or let anything else drive it away. You will find that the man who makes a success of breeding is the one who sticks to his ideal with, as it were, a bull-dog tenacity, and, though he may not become famous, he will at least make a name for himself in his sphere of life."

He emphasized the importance of getting the right type fixed in one's mind for an ideal. There was a type of hog that gave the best bacon, and if the production of bacon hogs was the aim a man was setting himself to produce, then he should get as near to it as possible. Some breeds of hogs come much nearer that type than others. In measuring a hog the length does not mean from the nose to the tip of the tail, but is counted from just back of the shoulder to the extremity of the hind quarter. "I have heard some people say that it costs more to produce the bacon type of a hog than the fat kind. I want to give you this for your encouragement—it has never been proved that it does cost more. It has never cost us more in our experiments."

THE RIGHT KIND OF FEED.

In the east a great deal has been said and written about soft bacon, and Prof. Day has done a large amount of feeding with various kinds of hogs and feeds to find out, if possible, the cause of it. He explained that soft bacon was bacon in which the fat was soft. You could press your finger into it quite easily after it was cured. He found that when corn was fed to young hogs through the growing period, and continued to finish them, the bacon was very unsatisfactory, also when fed as half the ration, and three-quarters of the ration as corn was decidedly bad. When young animals were fed growing foods until they weighed 100 lbs. or more, and then finished on corn, the results were not so bad. He thought it best to use it in only small quantities. Hogs fed on dairy products, skim-milk and butter-milk, along with barley, bran and middlings, always turned out splendidly as regards firmness. As peas were out of the question in this country, he thought corn would therefore be more largely fed, therefore he would utter a word of warning against it, as it causes the bacon to deteriorate. The Danes had proved this and had abandoned corn and gone back to barley along with dairy by-products as their best grain for producing superior bacon.

FEEDING ROOTS.

He thought the value in feeding roots to hogs during winter was over-estimated sometimes. They won't do everything. In our experiments we found that six pounds of roots were equal to 1 lb. of mixed grain. This is very similar to the results attained in Denmark, where 6 to 8 lbs. of roots were found to equal in feeding value one pound of mixed grain. Prof. Day had found roots very valuable in feeding, not because they were an economical food, but because they kept the hogs in good thrift and prevented young pigs getting too fat. They seemed to want or need some bulky feed, and the roots answered this purpose. He thought roots would be excellent to mix with ground wheat. He found nothing better than finely-ground oats for young pigs. He mixed them with middlings or ground wheat. T. G. Raynor, Rosehall, Ont., was the next speaker, and led in the discussion on Prof. Day's address.

Mr. Drummond brought up the question of wet or dry feeding.

Prof. Day said in his practice he fed dry, though he had found but little difference. When pulped roots were fed the meal was put on them.

Jas. Bray—Have you had any experience with a self-feeder?

Prof. Grisdale—We have tried it, and though the pigs did well, we did not find it quite so economical as the usual method of feeding. If you take work into consideration, it is perhaps a saving.

Mr. Cluff—How long have you to feed a hog grain after he has been on grass before the flesh will make firm bacon?

Prof. Grisdale—I have been experimenting with this, and we had pigs off grass feed, one, two, three, four and

five weeks. At one week the pork was soft, at two weeks good, and better still at three weeks.

Prof. Day—I have tested six lots of six different breeds for five years and find that at the packing houses the Yorkshires have made the highest score, the Tamworths came a close second, followed by the Berkshires.

"How's that, Mr. Kitson?"

Prof. Day—You can breed Berkshires and make good bacon hogs of them, but you must stretch them. In regard to the cost of a pound of gain, the Berkshires beat the Yorkshires and Tamworths.

Mr. Kitson—"Just swallow that, please."

Prof. Grisdale followed then with an interesting talk on "Experiments in Beef Production," which space compels us to hold over until next issue.

This brought the first day of the convention to a close.

Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Convention.

The tenth annual meeting of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the city hall, Winnipeg, on Feb. 20th, 1901. The president, Geo. Steel, M.P.P., occupied the chair, and in his address referred to the unfavorable past season for wheat production, but stated that it had a valuable lesson for the



On the Whitesand River, North of Yorkton, Assa.

farmer, as stock raisers had not suffered to anything like the same extent as the exclusive grain grower. The association had made great progress since its inception, and was bound to make still greater progress in the future. He said he never could see the wisdom or the justice of compelling pure bred cattle coming into the country or going to the U. S. to submit to the present restrictions in regard to tuberculin, and thought that some of it should be abolished. He thought the thanks of the association were due to those breeders who had with commendable enterprise added first-class imported animals to their herds, and also to those who had secured first-class stock from Ontario, and had done so much to make Manitoba known as the home of excellent pure bred stock.

The secretary-treasurer's report reviewed the work of the year. Two earloads of bulls were handled by the association's agent, Wm. Sharman, in conjunction with the Territorial government. Reference was also made to the improved freights for shipping pure bred stock that had been granted by the railroads. An excellent balance was carried forward.

Jas. Bray moved for a change in the name of the association, dropping the words "Northwest Territories" from the name in courtesy to the western men, who had an association of their own. The association is thus a purely provincial one now. It was also decided that in the future the secretary-treasurer be elected by the directors instead of at the annual meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

Hon. President, Walter Lynne, Westbourne; president, A. Graham, Pomeroy; 1st vice-president, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2nd vice-president, J. E. Marples, Deleau; secy-treas., G. H. Greig, Winnipeg (elected subsequently by the directors.)

Directors—Shorthorns: J. G. Barron, Carberry; Herefords: J. A. Chapman, Beresford; Polled Angus: J. Traquair, Welwyn; Galloways: Wm. Martin, Winnipeg; Ayrshires: T. McCartney, Longburn; Holsteins: Jas. Glennie, Longburn; Jerseys: H. R. Keyes, Keyes. Additional directors—J. G. Washington, Ninga; W. James and W. G. Styles, Rosser.

Auditors—Hugh McKellar and Richard Waugh, Winnipeg.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Winnipeg, Jas. Bray, Longburn; Brandon, Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield; Portage la Prairie, F. W. Brown; Carberry, J. G. Barron; Neepawa, G. S. McGregor, Mekiwin; Boissevain, W. Ryan, Ninga; Deloraine, J. Renton; Rockwood, W. James, Rosser; Gladstone, H. R. Keyes, Keyes; Carman, R. C. Henders, Culross; Killarney, R. McLennan, Moropano; Cypress River, Jas. Connon; Argyle, Woodlands & Woonona & Woodlands No. 2, T. H. Foster; Holland, R. J. Stewart; Norfolk No. 2, Jas. Muir, Macgregor; Manitou, J. S. Robson; Kil-

donan and St. Paul's H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch; Glenboro, Geo. Steel, M. P. P.; Hamiota and Oak River, George Rankin; Souris, Wm. Sharman.

Representatives to the various fair boards reported, and in most cases progress was being made.

Walter Lynch moved a vote of thanks to the railroad officials for the prompt and courteous way in which they met the representations made at the last annual meeting.

Mr. Lynch then moved the following resolution, seconded by J. G. Barron:—"That the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba believe the system of Dominion government aiding live stock auction sales now being introduced in Ontario is an interference with the trade of the country and is conceived in the interests of a certain class of breeders in Ontario, but not in the interests of the small breeder, or of the people as a whole. As we are of the opinion that the theory of giving the purchaser a cheap animal and the seller a higher price will not work out in practice, we therefore respectfully suggest that the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner do not interfere with private enterprise, there being many other matters in connection with the live stock industry of the Dominion to which he could devote his energies, and we believe no more effectual scheme than these government-aided auction sales could be devised for filling our ranching country with a class of sires that are not likely to improve the quality of their products."

J. G. Barron, J. E. Smith, A. Graham, Jas. Muir, W. G. Styles, F. W. Brown, J. S. Robson, W. Ryan, and others, spoke on this question, and all seemed to think the small breeder was not suffering very much. Jas. Yule said he knew men said that they couldn't buy from the big breeders, so they would go to the smaller ones. R. C. Henders counselled the advisability of deferring action until it was seen how the sales turned out in Ontario.

The resolution was carried.

W. G. Styles moved the resolution passed the previous day at the Sheep and Swine Breeders' convention, asking the government to establish an agricultural college. It was carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Rosehall, Ont., one of the speakers sent up by the Live Stock Commissioners, spoke on "The Use of Cement." He explained that there were two kinds of cement—the Portlands and the natural rock cement. The Portlands were manufactured from proper materials suitably combined, they set quickly and were best for certain purposes. The natural rock cements were manufactured by burning a certain kind of stone, then reducing it to a powder; they set more slowly than the Portlands, getting harder with age, but come a little cheaper than the others. He explained that these natural rock cements were now much used in building what are called concrete walls for basement barns, houses, etc., because they made a drier wall than stone, and yet a stronger one, therefore it could be put up thinner and more space gained with still plenty of strength to hold up the superstructure.

Cement concrete, as it is called, is made from cement and gravel, and for walls, stable floors, etc., is much cheaper than lumber, even where the gravel has to be hauled a considerable distance. He explained the best way to proceed to lay out a stable floor, and the best proportions in which to mix the cement and gravel. He emphasized the importance of having clean gravel free from earthy matter, proper and thorough mixing, and ramming it well when once in place. He thought that a bed of three inches of cement concrete made in the proportion of one of natural rock cement to six of gravel, or one to eight—ten if Portland cement were used, covered with an inch of stronger material on top would make an excellent floor. He would not float it up too smooth, as it then became slippery; it was better to have it rough.

F. W. Brown said, he had made a saving of \$15 on a floor 40x47, over the cost of lumber by putting in cement concrete, besides having a durable floor and no need to replace it in ten years or so. He could make a greater saving now, as he had put in more cement than was necessary. He thought a top layer in the proportion of one to three was about right and that it should be left just a little rough so animals would not slip on it.

Dr. Thompson said that it was likely that Portland cement would be made in the province this summer, and wanted to know what difference there would be in working it. It was explained in answer that as it set much more quickly, it would have to be mixed and put in place at once, i. e., the work would have to be done more quickly all through.

THE DAIRY COW, AND HOW TO FIND HER.

This was the subject of a capital talk by D. Drummond, Myrtle, Ont. He was one of the speakers sent up by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner. He said that just as the manufacturer strove to improve his machinery so as to turn out a better product with increased profit, so must the farmer do his best to select and improve his cows so that he can convert a larger amount of the raw product of his farm into merchantable product and have more profit for himself. The farmer cannot control the market price of what he has to sell, but he can control the production of it and strive to produce it at the lowest cost possible. The value of a cow is according to the profit she leaves over and above the cost of her food.

The power to convert large amounts of food profitably into milk was marked or evidenced by certain characteristics of form, hence we speak of the milking type in contra-distinction to the beef type. The speaker then went on to point out what he had found in his long experience with milch cows as points indicative of great capacity. At the close of his address many questions were asked, and Jas. Glennie gave his views on the dual and special purpose cows, as outlined in the last Farmer.

STOCK FOODS AND THEIR USES.

Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, illustrated an excellent talk with a chart, showing the comparative values of leading stock foods in the amount of water, protein, carbohydrates and fat which they contained. His talk was a most instructive one.

Many questions were asked him as he proceeded, and among them was that of the value of cooking feed. He said that cooking did not add to the value as a food, but often had a beneficial effect in giving it a laxative tendency.

SPELTZ.

Mr. Bedford explained, in answer to a question, that he had grown this grain at the farm last year and that it was a most promising one for feed. Sown the same day as Red Fife wheat, it gave 68 bushels of 40 lbs. a bushel against 23 bushels per acre of wheat. He was feeding the grain to steers, and so far the speltz ration was giving better returns than the one in which wheat screenings took the place of speltz. He sowed it with the husk on at the rate of a bushel and a half per acre. He also ground it with the husk. He will try it more extensively next spring.

J. G. Washington, Ninga, then gave an excellent paper on "The Care and Management of a Pure Bred Herd." After which the meeting broke up.

JOINT EVENING MEETING.

The joint meeting in the evening with the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association was largely attended. There was some disappointment that Prof. Curtis failed to attend.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST CONDEMNED.

Hon. Thomas Greenway then introduced the following resolution:—

"That the pure bred cattle breeders of Manitoba are in favor of the enforcing by the Dominion and Provincial governments of reasonable methods for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases of live stock into the country, but that we take strong exception to the use of tuberculin for such a purpose, it being very liable to serious errors and consequences in its results. We further contend that the continued imposition of this test at the quarantine stations will tend to prevent importations of first-class animals, on the use of which depends the maintenance of the present high standard of Canadian herds.

"We would respectfully draw the attention of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to the glaring injustice now being shown to western breeders by the stationing of one veterinarian at Buffalo to test pure bred animals crossing the international boundary, no provision being made for the convenience of western breeders, and as a consequence it is not possible for a western breeder to sell south of the boundary line.

"Therefore, we earnestly request the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to take steps to discontinue the use of tuberculin in connection with live stock quarantine."

Hon. Thos. Greenway supported this resolution by a vigorous speech. Others took part in the discussion. Doctor Thompson upheld the reliability of properly made tuberculin as a correct means for ascertaining the presence of the disease when used in the right way. What he had to complain about, and he thought all the breeders agreed with him, was the abuse of the test. The appointment of one man stationed at Buffalo to test all animals coming into

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



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SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS, COTSWOLD and LEICESTER RAMS and EWES, BERKSHIRE BOARS

And Sows in farrow. Toulouse Geese and S. P. Rocks at bad crop prices. Write or call and see what I will do for the next 30 days to make room for young stock coming. Lyndhurst 4th, that great show Bull and Spicy Robin at the head of the Shorthorns, Fitzsimons B. leading the Cotswolds to the front, and Gallant Boy, Tippecanoe 2nd and Can't Be Beat heading herd of Berkshires, has produced the best I have ever had and can do it again.

Come and see my stock, you will be welcome. No business, no harm. Will be met at station and returned there.

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

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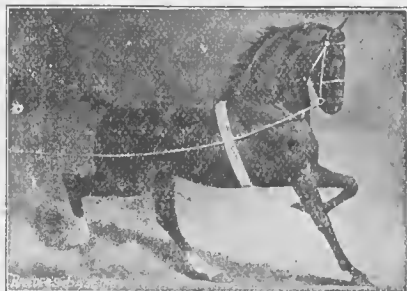
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These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

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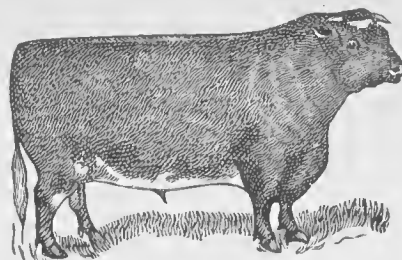
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Clydesdales, Shire & Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

3 YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS for sale. All of last year's crop, all solid reds, all of choicest quality yet offered by us, and all by our stock bull "Royal Hope," a prime good bull, and one of the best getters in the Province, invariably marking his stock after himself.—**D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man.**



**MARCH 12,
1901
AT
BRANDON, MAN.**

THE FIRST ANNUAL

AUCTION SALE

AT BRANDON, March 12th, 1901,
at T. E. Kelly's Sale Barn

Thirteen Shorthorn Bull Calves

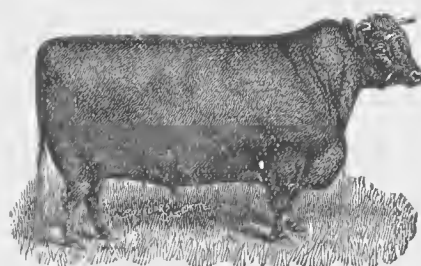
From 11 to 16 months old. My calves are rich and new blood from some of the best families in Ontario, and would make good heads for any herd in the West, having imported their mothers from Ontario a year ago last July. Stock on exhibition at Kelly's barn a week before sale.

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Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS



OF
MINA, MISSIE, ROSEBUD, WIMPLE,
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And other well-known popular Scotch tribes.

"Prince Alpine" (imp.) got by "Emancipator" (6544) at the head of the herd, assisted by "Crown Jewel 16th," first-prize winner at Toronto, '97-'98.

**3 YEARLING BULLS
12 BULL CALVES**

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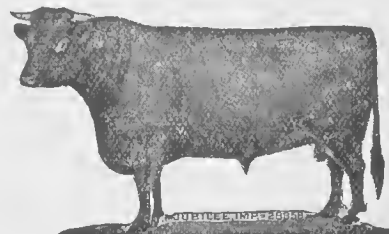
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Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, imported "Jubilee," 20858 and Grandeur. The females are rich in the blood of most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type from D. C. Platt, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Victor," bred by Teasdale, sweepstakes boar at Winnipeg and Brandon last year, with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor. JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



High Class Herefords.

26 bulls and a large number of elegant heifers, this whole lot is from imported stock and are the best lot of the breed ever brought into the Province, and range in age from 12 to 18 months.

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A. D. CHISHOLM,
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Wm. CHAMBERS,
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THE MODERN WAY TO DESTROY SHEEP TICKS IS BY THE USE OF INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

It is not a dip but a powder that can be applied in zero weather. No slop, no muss, no danger. There's no profit in letting ticks sap the life out of your sheep during winter, and there is no longer any call for it. With **INSTANT LOUSE KILLER** the weather cuts no figure.

Examine your sheep at once, and you will probably find ticks, and lots of them. Don't wait on the weather—wait on the sheep with a package of **INSTANT LOUSE KILLER**. Guaranteed.

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THE GREIG MANUFACTURING CO. Canadian Agents, Montreal.

the United States from Canada was a farce, and the sooner it was done away with the better, as it was impossible for a western breeder to depend upon such a man for testing.

The motion carried unanimously.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DAIRY HERD.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale illustrated his talk with a number of charts, showing the type or form that extra-production has assumed in cows famous for the amount of milk or butter they have made.

In opening his address, the speaker said that facts went to prove conclusively that not all our cows were working on a paying basis or we would be exporting more butter and cheese than we were doing. There were certain conditions essential for success which he would like to point out.

FEEDING THE COW.

The modern cow is artificially developed, and if she doesn't pay it is because she hasn't been sufficiently developed or trained to produce. Feed is what she makes milk with. The Israelites may have made bricks without straw, but no cow can make milk without food. Given the proper food, a cow should return \$2 worth of product for every \$1 worth of food fed. In order to bring our cows up to this standard we must select the foods fed; we can't feed indiscriminately, but must feed those foods which experience and experiment have shown to be the best for producing milk. As milk contains from 6 to 8 per cent. of protein, it is necessary to feed a food containing protein, or flesh-forming constituents, because it has been proven that no other form of food will supply it. Twenty-five pounds of straw and 6 to 8 lbs. of bran make a good ration for a milch cow, but it lacks palatability, and it is therefore hard to get a cow to eat enough of it to give the results we want.

To tell when a cow has all she can profitably use is a difficult problem and can only be learned by observation. It shows the necessity for individual attention to each cow. When you think she has enough of a properly balanced ration, vary the feed a little until you find that you have struck about the right thing by the results obtained. As illustrating the necessity of individual attention, he said that during 1899 no attention was paid to the individuality of the milking herd at the Ottawa farm. The herd averaged 5,300 lbs. of milk a piece and the food cost an average of \$42. In 1900 each cow's likes and dislikes and her ability were studied and catered to, and close account kept of all food fed. The result was that the average cost of the feed was reduced to \$36 per head and the milk yield increased to 6,300 lbs. This was done in one year and with the same cows, there being no change in the herd. The best cow milked 350 days, gave 10,595 lbs. of milk testing 3.4 per cent. butter fat, making 436 lbs. of butter. The value of her product, butter, skim-milk and calf, was placed at \$97.30 and the cost of her feed \$40.85, leaving a profit of \$56. Another cow milked only 222 days, gave 3,479 lbs., testing 4 per cent., making 169 lbs. of butter. The value of her product was \$37.09 and the cost of her food \$36.20, thus leaving a profit of only 89c. So long as the whole herd was averaged, this cow escaped detection. There are too many like her in many a herd. Weed her out, as she gives no pay for all the work of feeding and caring for her. It does not show much for our brains when we keep such cows.

CARE OF THE COW.

The next point he made was on the care of the cow. She should be cared for as you would your wife. The care of a cow comes next to feed. The beef animals have a layer of fat cells under the skin which helps to keep them warm when out in the cold. A milch cow has no such protective layer, and must have warm, comfortable stabling.

SELECTION.

This was his next point in developing a herd and goes hand in hand with

the others, but is dependent upon them. Selection alone will not accomplish much, as we must have the foods necessary for milk production and feed them liberally. Then, having selected the cows themselves, a second selection or culling must be made with the calves, raising only those from the heaviest producers, i. e., those yielding the largest profit. In raising calves, pay attention to regularity of feeding and uniformity of quality, quantity and temperature.

BREEDING.

His last point was breeding, and he advised the use of a pure bred sire every time. The scrub sire he characterized as a curse to the country.

S. A. Bedford was the next speaker, his topic being "Fodder Suitable for a Dry Season." This excellent article we hope to give in full at a later date.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

We wish every farmer in Manitoba could have heard Prof. Day speak on this topic. He had always found that the greatest opposition to an agricultural college came from the farmers themselves. He couldn't understand it, because it was the most independent, the most ancient and the most honorable of all occupations. In fact, the whole prosperity of the country depended on the farmer. He had heard farmers complaining that they had not a fair share in the making of the laws of the land, but if this is looked into it will be found that it is the educated classes that rule. Then how can farmers rule who have no education? The very independence of their calling is perhaps one cause of the neglect of education, and which perhaps makes them even go so far as to refuse to recognize the need of an education.

Ignorance on the part of the farmer as to what agricultural education really means is also accountable for some of the opposition shown to it. Farmers seem to think that an agricultural education is learning farm operations by rule of thumb—book-farming they call it. Then they have the habit of calling all book-farming theory, as against "practical" work, as they are accustomed to it, but they forget that it is the study of theory which is the basis of all practical work. It is theory first, then practice. He defined an agricultural education as the gathering together and systematizing of the best thought available in the world along the line of agriculture and bringing it to bear upon the work of the farm. It is really the gathering of the experiences of the ages and centering it on farm work. In all the work at the college the effort was made to lead out the mind, to get it away from the narrowing influences of the toil and burden of farm work and to get the boy to think and reason for himself.

Boys come to the farm expecting to be taught how to plow, to harness horses and a hundred such things. He maintained that an agricultural college was not the place to teach such things; they could be taught more effectually on the farm; there were more important things to teach the boys than how to plow and sow and reap, etc. Every boy should know these things before he was admitted to the school, and, if he could have his way, every student entering an agricultural college would have to spend two or three years on a farm before he would be eligible to enter college, because then he would know better what he wanted to learn when he did go to college. He illustrated this point from his experience as a school teacher, showing how a few months at the training school after he had taught a year was much better than any amount of previous training would have been without the practical work, because experience had shown him where he was lacking. In judging and handling live stock for instance, a boy can get more training and experience at college in one month than he can on the farm in six. The training at college should be such as the boy cannot get on the farm.

The farmer also fears that if his boy gets an education he will want to leave the farm—pity help the farmers if the

lack of education is to keep the boy on the farm and make him a hewer of wood and drawer of water for educated men. A certain number must always leave the farm, this is the natural course of events; but if a young man drudges on the farm from five o'clock in the morning until seven at night and can see nothing but continued drudgery ahead of him, he, too, will soon leave the farm, or have to leave it.

He thought farmers belittled their occupation. "Oh! I'm only a farmer," is the answer when asked what their occupation is, as though they had to make an apology for it. Farmers, he thought, should be more proud of their calling and if they did not think it was the best and most honorable of all callings, how could they expect others to think so? Let us uphold the dignity of our calling. Let us give our farm boys a training of the intellect, a sharpening of the wits that will make them the peer of all others, and thus place farming on the high pinnacle it deserves.

Horse Breeders' Convention.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba was held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, Feb. 21st, 1901. There was a good attendance at the morning session. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the president, occupied the chair. In calling the meeting to order he said he was very pleased to be able to report an improvement in the horse interests of the country and that more and more horses were being raised in the country. He thought the horse interests were even more important than those of sheep, swine or cattle. It is more important because it costs more to raise a horse and requires a longer time.

The secretary's report reviewed the work of the year and the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$98.48.

Reports from representatives to the local fair boards were then presented, nearly all showing a marked improvement in the horse entries. As all these reports were made verbally, it was decided that in future the reports must be made in writing.

The words "and the Northwest" were dropped from the name of the association in courtesy to the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President—J. G. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie.

1st Vice-Pres.—J. E. Smith, Brandon.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Stephen Benson, Neepawa.

Secretary-Treasurer—Geo. Harcourt, Winnipeg (elected at a subsequent meeting of the directors).

Directors—Representing Clydesdales: J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; Shires—Jas. Connon, Cypress River; Percherons: L. Brown, Headingley; Standard Breds: T. E. Kelly, Brandon; Coach Horses: Alf. Muir, High Bluff; Hackneys: A. J. Moore, Swan Lake; Thoroughbreds: N. Boyd, M.P., Carberry.

Three additional directors:—R. I. M. Power, Carberry; S. J. Thompson, St. James; and W. W. Fraser, Emerson.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Winnipeg—R. I. M. Power, Carberry; Portage la Prairie—J. Wishart; Brandon—H. Nichol; Neepawa—J. H. Irwin; Hamiota, Oak River and Rapid City—Geo. Rankin; Carberry—Nat. Boyd, M.P.; Holland and Treherne—Dr. Lipsett; Glenboro—George Steel, M.P.P.; Cypress—J. Connon; Manitou—J. S. Robson; Souris—R. J. Crisp; Macgregor—F. J. Thompson; Carman—R. C. Henders; Elkhorn and Virden—A. Struthers; Emerson—W. W. Fraser; Kildonan and Springfield—A. Paterson; Boissevain—J. W. Knittel;

Hartney—W. M. Forbes; Oak Lake—J. Ross; Minnedosa—S. Benson; Wawanessa—A. G. Husband.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance was small at the beginning of the session, owing to the opening of the Local Legislature, but the hall soon filled up.

The executive committee, with Dr. Torrance in addition, were appointed a committee to revise the constitution and report at the next semi-annual meeting in July.

A committee consisting of Drs. Rutherford and Hopkins and Messrs. Fraser, Smith and the secretary, were appointed to wait upon the railway authorities, in conjunction with the committees from the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, in an effort to secure better freight rates for pure bred stock.

ARMY REMOUNTS.

Dr. Rutherford referred to the purchasing of army remounts in Canada and explained what he had done at Ottawa in this matter and gave the views of Major Dent on purchasing western horses, who objected to them because they were branded and because they were apt to be too wild and unmanageable. "However," he said, "The day is coming in the near future when we will have such a purchasing depot in the west." C. W. Peterson, of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, had made a suggestion to him that the two associations should work in harmony in trying to get a remount depot established, as we could strengthen each other's hands.

Mr. Peterson further enlarged on the advantage of working together, and then read the letter which appeared in The Farmer of Jan. 21st, being a letter sent to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, proposing a scheme for the purchase and sale to the British War Office of suitable horses in the west.

Mr. Dale then moved, seconded by W. W. Fraser, and it was carried, "That this meeting strongly endorses the proposal made to the Department of Agriculture by the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, by which the Department is asked to secure an appropriation for the purpose of purchasing annually in the west a number of horses coming up to the type of the standard required for the various branches of the army, to be resold to the British Government, and that copies be sent to the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of the Interior."

The regular programme of the afternoon was then taken up. Alex. Galbraith, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, Janesville, Wis., then gave an excellent address on "The Breeding and Care of Draft Horses." It was full of good sound advice and we hope to give it at some future time.

This address was followed by one on "Wintering Farm Horses," by Stephen Benson, Neepawa, and another on "Raising and Feeding the Colt," by W. W. Fraser, Emerson. Both papers brought out discussion.

JOINT SESSION OF THE DAIRY AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

In the evening a joint session was held, presided over by Dr. Rutherford. The first speaker was J. A. Ruddick, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa who spoke on "Dairy Farming in New Zealand." He outlined in a very pleasant way the work that dairymen were doing in that country and the kinds of farming carried on. He gave short sketches of the people, the country and climate. He thought we could always gain something by comparing ourselves with others, and in this respect he thought Canadians did not appreciate the fine country they had as much as they should.

Alex. Galbraith was the next speaker and his address on "Horse Breeding

During the Last Thirty Years" was most thoroughly enjoyed by all present, as it was a masterly paper and one which we take pleasure in reproducing in our columns.

J. Grant Henderson, Canadian Agent of the Pan-American Exposition, gave a very humorous address, urging the live stock men to get a "hustle" on if they intended making an exhibit at Buffalo next fall.

"The Oat Crop," was the topic of an instructive address by S. A. Bedford, and brought out many questions about this too much neglected crop.

"The Winter's Feed and its Dangers," was to have been the topic of Dr. Rutherford's address, but he said the dangers feared in the fall had not materialized and hence there was really no need for his paper. He warned farmers against feeding musty grain and advised scalding all such grain. This was the sum of his advice against musty feed. He warned farmers to be on the watch in the spring against "must," and destroy it by scalding.

Votes of thanks were then tendered the speakers at the conventions, to the city for the use of the city hall, and to the railway authorities for concessions and privileges granted in the past.

Importation of Pure-Bred Bulls.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have recently completed arrangements respecting the importation of pure bred bulls into the Territories at a uniform rate of \$3 per head, and as a result thereof the following memorandum has been issued by the Department for the information of intending importers. It is anticipated that stockmen throughout the Territories will largely avail themselves of the favorable transportation privileges offered:—

I am directed to call your attention to the importation of pure bred bulls, under Government auspices, which will be carried on under an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whereby the bulls (which must be delivered at some convenient point on the said railway in Manitoba or Ontario), are gathered and forwarded by carload lots to the west in charge of a reliable man and distributed at desired points upon the C. P. R. main line or branches in the Territories. The Government and railway company defray all expenses over and above the sum of \$5 per head, which must be deposited by the applicant. As soon as parties are in a position to make application to the Department for the transportation of stock, blank forms will, upon notification, be supplied them, which are to be filled out and returned to this Department, accompanied by the sum of \$5.

Stockmen availing themselves of this offer will have to make their own arrangements, through friends or otherwise, regarding the purchase of their bulls. If, however, a person is selected by a sufficient number of applicants to purchase a full carload of bulls for them, he will be furnished free transportation to Manitoba or Ontario and return in charge of the car. His incidental expenses, up to the time of taking charge of the stock in the East, must be defrayed by himself or the parties he represents. If intending purchasers are unable to make either of the above arrangements, they will, upon application to the Department, be placed in communication with the Live Stock Associations of Manitoba or Ontario, who will purchase for them what stock they require for a nominal commission.

It is not necessary for applicants for transportation of stock under this arrangement to make their purchases in the east prior to filing their applications with the Department. If anyone desires to obtain the reduced rate in question, he should file his application at once, and he can then purchase what stock he requires in the east, at his

convenience. As the shipment will not take place until May next, there will be ample time to complete such arrangements.

As above indicated, only male stock can be accepted for transportation under the arrangement outlined, and no more than two head can be shipped to any one applicant at the \$5 rate. The Department will, however, be able to arrange for the transportation of pure bred female stock in less than carload lots, on the understanding that applicants pay the full cost of transportation. All stock will be accepted for transportation at owner's risk only; but every precaution will be taken to ensure safe delivery.

As the number of bulls which it is intended to bring into the Territories during the coming spring under the foregoing scheme is at present limited, applications will be considered in this Department on a basis of priority.

CHARLES. W. PETERSON,
Deputy Commissioner.
Department of Agriculture, Regina,
March 4th, 1901.

Auction Sales of Pure-Bred Cattle at Calgary.

Arrangements have now been made whereby an auction sale of pure bred cattle will be held in Calgary during the second week in April (probably on the afternoon of the 12th), when the Western Stock Growers' the Territorial Horse Breeders' and Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Associations hold their annual conventions. The sale will be under the auspices of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, assisted by the Territorial and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

The association expects to be in a position to take delivery of all animals intended for the sale at any railway point in the Territories and carry them to Calgary in its own cars, free of all charges. The local Government has promised to aid the venture by paying all cost of transportation to the point of sale. Very complete arrangements will be made at Calgary for the reception and care of the animals, all at the expense of the association. An entry charge of one dollar per head for members and two dollars per head for non-members will be made, which will represent the total cost of the sale to the seller, from the time his animal leaves his care until a sale has been made.

The scheme has received the enthusiastic support of nearly every pure bred cattle breeder in the country. A carload of excellent individuals is going to the sale from the Prince Albert line, one from Crane Lake and one from the Edmonton line. The sale will be extensively advertised by the association and a large attendance of bona fide buyers is now an assured fact. All persons having pure bred cattle to sell, males or females, should at once communicate with the secretary, C. W. Peterson, Government Buildings, Regina, who will supply entry forms and give further information on the subject.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

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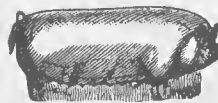
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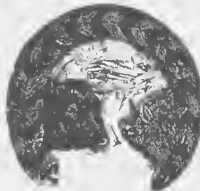
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See page 152 for Disc Harrow

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Horse Breeding in the Last Thirty Years.

By Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin (Secretary of the American Clydesdale Breeders' Association.)

In considering the very wide topic of horse breeding in the last thirty years, I cannot in the time at my disposal do more than treat the subject in a rather cursory manner, contrasting the tastes, methods and conditions existing at that now distant date with those prevailing now, and filling in reminiscences from my experience and observation during that period both in Great Britain and America.

The changes and advances made by breeders of domestic animals in the last twenty-five or thirty years are not greater in any class of stock than in horses. Within my own recollection a distinct evolution in the tastes of breeders and demands of the market is clearly noticeable, and in no breed does this apply with greater force than to the British draft breeds of Clydesdales and Shires. I can well remember, when a small boy on the farm, a rather noted Clydesdale mare which my father owned. She was named Old Jess, and was sired by a son of the celebrated Broomfield Champion (95). This mare was the dam of many fine colts—one of which, Johnnie Cope (416), won the Highland Society's first prize at Glasgow forty-four years ago, and that season sired the celebrated black horse, Campsie (119), the winner of many premiums in Scotland and one of the earliest horses owned by the well-known David Riddell.

The old mare Jess, to which I refer, differed in every material point from the typical show Clydesdale mare of the present day, in fact, she resembled far more closely a characteristic Shire mare. She was large, approaching, if not quite, 17 hands high; very powerfully made all over, with immensely heavy bone, not of the neatest or cleanest kind, but such as would appear to good advantage when measured with a tape line. She had wonderfully heavy feather of a quality in keeping with her immensely heavy frame—in other words, rather coarse, hard, wiry hair. She had never been worked on the farm, although she lived to be over 20 years old. She had, I suppose, a mind far above ordinary farm work, as she was considered and looked up to as a model mother of stallions.

Contrasting that animal with the typical Clydesdale mare of to-day we find the difference very marked indeed. The weight of bone and frame has very materially decreased—the quality and the action have correspondingly increased. The dams of such horses as MacGregor or Baron's Pride were but small mares compared with Old Jess, or even with Keir Peggy, the dam of the famous Darnley. I well remember seeing Keir Peggy win first prize at the Highland show in 1864, and I saw the same mare twenty-two years afterwards, and I still think her one of the grandest animals the breed has ever produced. She had considerable scale, a fair amount of quality, very symmetrically formed, with good action, but the most remarkable thing about this mare, and which has been a hard problem for Clydesdale breeders ever since, was that by far and away the best colt she ever produced, and she produced ten in all, was sired by an undersized and rather inferior stallion. This stallion's name was Conqueror (199) owned by Mr. Moffatt, of Shirva, and I well remember that when the horse was hired at the Glasgow spring show of 1871 by the Dunblane, Doune & Callander Farmers' Club to travel their district for small terms, the wisacres laughed at the incompetency of the committee for choosing such a horse. Sir Wm. Stirling Maxwell's estate of Keir being in the district, the manager thought he might perform a generous act by sending one of their many mares to the district horse, and I understand the reason why Keir Peggy was the one chosen was because she had failed to get with foal to any of their own stud horses, and they had several

of considerable note. At any rate the result was that Keir Peggy got with foal by this obscure horse and in due time produced the world-famed Darnley, probably the greatest Clydesdale of the 19th century. It seems the irony of fate that such a wonderful product should be brought about in this haphazard manner. The mare was afterwards bred to many excellent horses, but never produced anything at all equal to Darnley, either for individuality or breeding qualities, although two of them were good enough to win at the Highland show. So much for this digression.

Sally, the dam of Macgregor, was a decidedly undersized mare, but had nice quality and shape and seemed to nick especially well with Darnley, as she afterwards produced the champion Flashwood—a horse of abundant size and beautiful finish—the best show horse of his time. But although this mare and the dam of Baron's Pride were smaller in size and in bone than the old timers referred to, they were much superior in quality, much finer in hair, much better in feet, more elastic in pasterns and superior in action. So much so, in fact, that the change wrought in those thirty of forty years in the typical Clydesdale cannot possibly be regarded as otherwise than a decided advance and improvement.

The same refining process has taken place and continues to-day in other breeds. It is based on experience and practical knowledge. It is not a fad, but a felt want. The animal of better quality—whether in horses, cattle, sheep or hogs—is preferred the world over to the heavier, coarser, more phlegmatic animal, and why? Because fitness of quality, as indicated by a bright eye, a dense bone, thin skin and silky hair, is synonymous with wearing qualities, endurance and early maturity. They are apt to be easy keepers and good feeders, and they frequently have more ambition and more intelligence as well.

Now, this question may be put: Has the refinement of the Clydesdale and other draft horses been an unmixed good, or has it really been to the advantage of those breeds to attain this increase of quality at the expense of weight? I am willing to admit that in many cases the tendency has been overdone. Some ten years ago I attended a dinner at the home of Prof. McCall, near Glasgow, and there met some 25 or 30 representative Clydesdale breeders. I was asked to give my views as to the standard of Clydesdale excellence then in vogue, as exemplified in the show rings. I told those breeders that they had been, and were then, making a very serious mistake in ignoring size and substance in their breeding operations, that they were giving entirely too much prominence to feet and pasterns and not sufficient attention to the necessity of keeping up the bone and muscle and substance so essential in the ideal draft horse. I said further that in my judgment they would suffer seriously within a few years from the importation and competition of American and Canadian grade draft horses—this was previous to the date of heavy importations from this country—horses not heavy enough perhaps to draw heavy lorries, but suitable for light lorries and vans and omnibuses; and I said that a large proportion of the horses which they themselves were then producing were of a similar class and would consequently have to be sold at very low prices. A few of those present, including Prof. McCall and the editor of the North British Agriculturist agreed with my statements, but the great majority did not like to be told that they were on a wrong track. I knew I was right, but they felt sure I was wrong. The matter was discussed at length in the papers both in Scotland and in America. Col. Holloway undertook to show the fallacy of my conclusions in two long and very ably written letters to the Breeders' Gazette. He maintained that feet and pasterns were the one great essential in the draft horse, and that the body and weight would take care of themselves.

Now, what was the result? During the years of depression in the horse bus-

iness, American draft horses were poured into England and Scotland, and their home-bred undersized Clydesdales could not be sold at anywhere near the price obtainable for animals of substance and weight, and even to-day in the Chicago market the price is largely determined by the weight, provided, of course, that the fundamentals—the legs, pasterns and feet—are all right. My contention now, as always, is that any craze or fad is temporary, and therefore dangerous to follow, and utility must go hand in hand with fashion. Had Col. Holloway kept size in view as well as he did the underpinning, it would have placed many thousands of dollars in his pockets, and the country would also have been the richer by having much more valuable animals.

During the last six or eight years the improvement in the weight of Clydesdale horses has been very marked, and on the whole we cannot possibly come to any other conclusion than that the breed has advanced very materially during the last twenty or thirty years. This fact is evidenced by the constant demand for breeding stock from foreign countries, such as Germany, Russia, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic, in addition to Canada and the United States.

Now, as regards Shire horses, I think there has been quite as great an improvement in the last thirty years as in Clydesdales. The type of Shire that won at the London show twenty years ago would have no chance now—the refining process being most marked in this breed. This improvement has been brought about partly by the organization of the Shire Horse Society and its annual shows, accompanied by veterinary inspection, but principally through the efforts of a mere handful of progressive breeders, who, to tell the truth, took their cue from the Scotch breeders, and have been endeavoring all those years to remedy the defective limbs and feet and faulty hock action of the massive English horses. The average Shire breeder still maintains with remarkable persistency that the more bone and hair he can produce the better the animal, but this claim is by no means confirmed either by the show rings or the market unless the animal possess considerable quality and activity. It is frequently found that the extremely strong-boned, hairy-legged horse, whether Clyde or Shire, has a distinct element of softness in his composition, is phlegmatic in temperament, and is neither so active nor so enduring as the horse with less hair and finer skin. How often have we seen big, rough, strong horses that, when three years old, looked like six, and when six looked like sixteen, if they happened to be alive. Such horses never have been and never can be popular in the United States. The Americans always insist on having a certain amount of quality and cleanness in their horses' legs, and, as they are for the most part poor caretakers of heavy draft horses, a gummy-legged Shire going into a district ruins the reputation of the whole breed wherever that horse is known.

But, I think I hear some one ask very pertinently, how are you going to raise those heavyweight geldings which all the markets demand at good prices, unless by using very heavy sires? The question is somewhat difficult to answer, but I would remark that it is not by any means the heaviest horses that prove the best breeders, and I could cite many cases to prove this. The medium-sized horse of good bone and constitution, whose immediate ancestors on both sides were animals of high merit, is in my opinion a safer animal to breed from than an accidentally large horse whose parents were much smaller than himself. Depend upon it, the most unsatisfactory sires are the abnormally large ones. They are accidents themselves, and they will breed accidentally. Another point in this connection. Good draft mares are quite as essential to the production of market geldings as are the stallions. The day has gone by when by coupling a 1,200-lb. mare with an 1,800 or 2,000-lb. stallion you can expect a high-class

draft gelding. The mares ought to weigh at least 1,500 lbs., and if 1,700 lbs., all the better. It is a safe axiom in all countries, when once you find a good brood mare, stick to her as does the Arab.

Passing on now to the lighter breeds, I will take up shortly the Cleveland Bay, or Yorkshire coach horse. This breed, as you doubtless all know, was extensively used in England during the days of the stage coach, but on the advent of the railways, the breed became practically extinct until some twenty-five years ago, the American craze for solid bay horses of rangy type, with flowing tails, resuscitated the breed and brought them into great prominence in the United States. The demand for these horses increased wonderfully, and all sorts and conditions of them were imported for a good number of years and freely distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I am not here to advocate any breed, nor yet to disparage any, but the fact remains that the crossing of the Cleveland Bay horse with American mares proved a most dismal failure. There is at present positively no demand whatever for the Cleveland Bay breed, and instead of being popular, as they once were, they have fallen into innocuous desuetude. Probably some blame may be attachable to the farmers who very foolishly insisted on crossing their grade draft mares with those Cleveland stallions—a very unwise and objectionable cross, certainly—but it may be stated broadly that for every imported stallion whose stock turned out satisfactorily there were 10 that proved a disappointment. I think myself that a good, well-bred Cleveland Bay horse, not too large nor heavy-boned, but with considerable quality and action, and such could occasionally be found, would, when judiciously crossed with fine trotting-bred mares or mares having a dash of thoroughbred blood, produce some excellent carriage horses, and I have seen a few of that class; but, speaking generally, the Cleveland Bay horse in America has not been in any sense a success.

The Hackney horse was not imported in any numbers until just before the depression of 1893, and therefore had not the same chance to make a reputation as the Cleveland Bay. A strong and general prejudice existed against this breed on account of his size, and this prevented a liberal patronage of those earliest imported stallions, especially in the Middle and Western States, where the great bulk of American horses are produced. Those owned in the east (and nearly all the best bred and most valuable Hackneys were in the east) were in the hands of very wealthy men, and as the service fees for most of them were necessarily high, they were beyond the reach of the average farmer. The results, therefore, were not so beneficial as they would have been had those horses been standing at a fee within the reach of the ordinary farmer. Notwithstanding this drawback, the popularity of the Hackney steadily increased and he was hailed by many of the best horsemen in the United States as by far the greatest improver of our light harness stock. Wherever the Hackney has been judiciously crossed he has proved a splendid success, and many half-breeds have distinguished themselves in harness at the principal shows on this continent. I would recommend the same class of mares for crossing with the Hackney as with the Cleveland Bay, but the Hackney is much the better and more potent horse, and is specially adapted for improving our harness horses in the very points where they are weakest—in strength, constitution, rotundity and action. The only unsatisfactory results I have ever observed from the use of the Hackney were in the case of them being crossed with grade draft mares and this would apply with even greater force to the other coach breeds, both English, French and German, but where judiciously mated, the well-bred Hackney more than any other breed certainly has the ability to improve and ameliorate the condition of the American light harness horses.

The principal changes in the Hackney horses of thirty years ago, as compared with those of the present day, are that chestnut colors with flash white markings are much more prevalent now than then, and there has been during that time a general increase in the height of probably two or three inches. The latter change is the result of public sentiment and is in the right direction. The only vulnerable point in the genuine Hackney yet is the lack of height, not weight, and I am glad this is being gradually remedied. The chestnuts with white legs so frequently seen in the leading show rings of England are mostly the descendants of that magnificent sire Danegelt, who attained a celebrity and fame which has not been approached by any other horse in the breed. Twenty or thirty years ago the prevailing Hackney color was solid dark brown. The great sires, Lord Derby 2nd, Truefitt's Fireaway and Doyle's Confidence left the great bulk of their stock of that rich dark color, but the influence of the more fashionable Danegelt and his sire Denmark, both of whom were chestnuts, so predominated that nearly three-fourths of the best Hackneys to-day are of chestnut color, and many of them have so much white on face and legs as to be quite objectionable to foreign buyers. Americans are sticklers for color. The late Mr. Dunham, probably the ablest and most successful horse breeder in the United States, told me one day that he deplored this American craze for solid colors, as it compelled him to import from France inferior black Percherons and leave behind superior greys—the latter being the natural color of the Percheron horse. All Shorthorn breeders know the injury wrought to the breed years ago by discarding all roans, however good, in favor of red colors. Black is at present the most popular color among draft horses in the United States, but five or ten years hence it may be grey, bay, or chestnut. Who can tell? Twenty years ago the typical Percheron horse, as imported into the United States, was a grey, usually a dappled grey, with fairly heavy bone, short hind quarter, chubby neck, and, although showy, vigorous and lively, with fairly good action, was far from being symmetrical in his general outline. To-day we see hardly anything but blacks, with lighter bone but better necks and hind quarters—a handsomer horse, but possibly not a better one for draft purposes.

The other draft breeds—the Suffolk Punch and the Belgian—have not to my observation changed noticeably in that time, unless it be that the Suffolk breeders have paid increased attention to the feet of their horses and have improved them materially in that respect while preserving their splendid bodies and excellent constitutions.

The periodical spells of depression which visit the United States every twenty years or so seem to come with unfailing regularity and then the breeder of horses had better look out in advance and get his house in order. The panic of 1873 affected the prices of horses very seriously, and it was nearly five years before they had fully recovered. Then, in 1893, from a combination of causes—the chief of which were indiscriminate overproduction, the advent of the bicycle, electricity in street cars, and the general industrial depression—the prices of all kinds of horses in the United States fell to an unprecedentedly low figure and continued low for three or four years, during which time very few horses were being bred. When business improved and the scare of an alleged horseless age had passed by, it was found that there was actually a decrease of three million horses in the country, and then prices advanced gradually to the present rates. For the future the Canadian or American breeder need have no fears, provided he uses good judgment, feeds his young stock liberally, and avoids the rocks and shallows of indiscriminate breeding.

It has been my privilege to have met and been acquainted with a great many noted breeders, both in Great Britain and America. My earliest recollections

of prominent Clydesdale breeders were of such men as Samuel Clark, Peter Crawford, Lawrence Drew and David Riddell, all friends of my father twenty-five to fifty years ago, and the most prominent men of their time in the Clydesdale world. In later years, Peter Crawford, Jr., the Lords Cecil, Sir John Gilmour, William Taylor, the Renwicks, the Parks, and more than all the others combined, Andrew and Wm. Montgomery have been the most prominent and successful in breeding, handling and exhibiting Clydesdales.

Among the great horses I have seen may be named the celebrated Victor, Sir Walter Scott, General, Prince of Wales, which horse I well remember as a two-year-old colt thirty-three years ago. I also knew Darnley well, and his sons, Macgregor, Topgallant and Flashwood. The celebrated Topsman was my father's property, as was also Tinctock, or Conqueror, which Simon Beattie imported to Ontario in 1867. My father also owned Geo. Buchanan before my time. He came to Canada nearly fifty years ago, being one of the first ever imported. I remember Ivanhoe quite distinctly, as well as Draid and Old Times, Prince of Avondale, Lord Erskine, the two Campsies, Drumflower Farmer, and many others of more recent date.

In Shire horses I knew most of the leading sires in the last twenty years, including Bar None, Harold, Vulcan, Bury Victor Chief, Willington Boy, Hitchin Conqueror, King Charming, Enterprise of Cainock, etc.

I also knew the leading Hackneys and their breeders from the days of Denmark and Lord Derby 2nd down to the present day, and have taken a good deal of pleasure and active interest in watching the progress of this breed, both in England and America.

Time forbids me saying more at present, but in summing up I will state my opinion to the effect that in every breed of horses now being raised in Great Britain, and probably in Canada and the United States also, there is more care, skill and intelligence brought to bear on the matter than at any time in the past, and that the changes which have undoubtedly taken place in the various breeds during the last thirty or forty years have all been the result of increased knowledge and wider experience, and are in the main a distinct benefit to the respective breeds. The new century will open up problems of breeding yet to be solved by the most skillful breeders of the present day, the successors to those noted pioneer breeders I have referred to, and it behooves the present generation to take up the work earnestly and try, if possible, to improve upon the best products of the 19th century as bequeathed by our forefathers.

Association Meetings in the Territories.

We understand that the various live stock associations in the Territories propose holding their annual meetings in the early part of April. The place of meeting will be the City of Calgary.

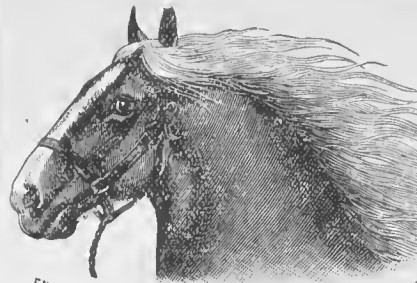
The Horse Breeders meet on the 10th, the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders on the 9th and the Western Stock Growers on the 11th. It is also the intention of holding an auction sale of pure bred stock on the 12th, under the auspices of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway to sell return tickets at half-rate to all members of the association. It is expected that a large number of breeders will attend and that the meetings will be addressed by prominent men interested in stock raising. Mr. Hodson, the Live Stock Commissioner, will be in attendance.

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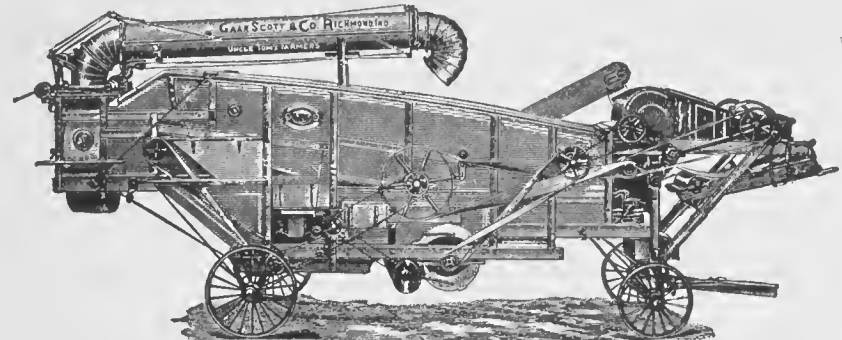
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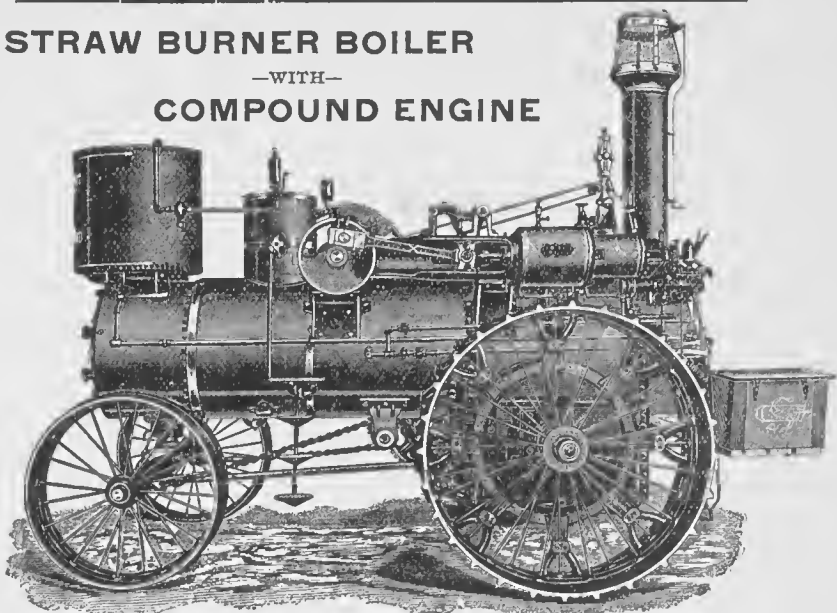
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The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

The annual meeting of this association was held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on Feb. 19, the President, J. G. Rutherford, V.S., in the chair. The following members were present:—J. G. Rutherford, S. A. Coxe, W. E. Martin, J. Welch, W. J. Hinman, J. J. Irvine, J. G. Cruikshank, R. E. Monteith, A. E. Williamson, H. J. Johnston, W. A. Hilliard, W. A. Dunbar, J. A. Stevenson, W. R. Taylor, J. W. Roulledge, J. D. McGillivray, G. Hilton, W. Swenerton, J. H. Lipsett, J. Golley, W. S. Henderson, H. J. Elliott, C. Little, H. D. Smith, W. H. Smith.

After routine, the report of the secretary-treasurer and registrar was presented, showing the association to be in a flourishing condition. During the year the membership had increased to a total of 71. The finances were in a satisfactory condition, showing a balance of \$461.91 to the credit of the association. The auditors, Drs. Little and H. D. Smith, reported having examined the books and vouchers and found everything correct. The reports were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, as follows:—President—W. A. Dunbar, Winnipeg; Vice-Pres.—S. A. Coxe, Brandon; Sec.-Treas. and Registrar—F. Torrance, Winnipeg.

Council—W. Swenerton, J. G. Rutherford, W. E. Martin and W. H. Smith.

Examiners—W. A. Dunbar, W. E. Martin and F. Torrance.

The president reported an interesting case of injury to the flexor tendons of the hind leg. Both the perforans and perforatus tendons had been cut through in a runaway accident, and some time elapsed before he was called in, another practitioner having been first in attendance. The leg was found enveloped in a plaster of Paris bandage, and when this was removed the wound was discovered to be in a septic condition, with sloughing edges. Fever was high and the animal suffering greatly. A more rational treatment was adopted, consisting of placing the parts at rest by means of a very ingenious splint devised for the case by the doctor, and by the application of antiseptic dressings. Under this treatment the horse had steadily progressed to recovery and was now able to resume his severe work of galloping to fires and trotting from them.

In the discussion which ensued many members took part and Dr.

Dunbar was warmly congratulated on the ingenuity of his splint and the success of his treatment.

Dr. Rutherford then presented a paper on "Intestinal Lesions in the Horse." The great experience of the essayist enabled him to deal with this subject from a practical rather than a theoretic standpoint and the members present enjoyed a treat in listening to his paper. It led to an animated discussion, in which many took part and several curious and instructive experiences were related.

Dr. Elliott, of Brandon, followed with a paper on "Influenza in Dogs," giving his experience in a recent outbreak of the disease in Brandon and detailing the treatment which he had found most successful. In the following discussion, attention was called to the frequency of strychnine poisoning in dogs and the best mode of treating it. In the opinion of the meeting nothing better than chloral hydrate was known.

Dr. Stevenson asked Dr. Torrance to give some account of the research into the pathology of "swamp fever," which Dr. Bell and he had undertaken. In reply Dr. Torrance said that he hoped at a future date, when the investigation had reached more definite results, to make a written report in the subject. At present he would only briefly refer to the work that had been done. A small sum of money had been granted by the Government for this research, and they had purchased two horses, upon which they had made experiments by inoculating them with pure cultures of the large bacillus which had been discovered in several cases of this so-called swamp fever. In one horse they had been partially successful in producing a modified form of the disease, but the other had proved refractory. This might have been owing to natural immunity, or to attenuation of the virus from artificial cultivation. They had also made several post-mortem examinations, had made temperature charts of cases for long periods of time, and had made numerous examinations of blood as well as blood counts. In conclusion, he pointed out the importance of continuing the investigation into a disease which is probably the greatest menace to horse owners in this province, and asked the co-operation of the members in securing a further grant for this object, and in contributing their experience with the disease.

Several members spoke on the subject and all agreed as to the importance of the investigation. It was moved by Dr. C. Little, seconded by Dr. Stevenson, and carried unanimously, that

this association petition the Government to make a further grant to Drs. Bell and Torrance for the purpose of continuing their research into swamp fever in horses.

It was moved by Dr. Coxe, seconded by Dr. Martin, that the sum of \$50 be given to Dr. Torrance for his services in this research. Carried.

On motion of Dr. Hilliard, seconded by Dr. Stevenson, it was decided to hold the semi-annual meeting in Brandon, the date to be fixed by the council.

Votes of thanks were passed to Drs. Bell and Torrance for their investigation, to the essayists for their valuable contributions, and to the city council for the use of the room as a place of meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Kansas farmer says that a sure way to bring a cow into heat is to feed about a pint and a half of ground rye with oats night and morning till the cow comes in heat. Stop the grain directly after she comes in heat.

Clement Stephenson, the well-known Polled Angus breeder of Baliol College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has an old cow the mother of some of the greatest champions of the breed. That has just dropped her 13th calf. This goes to prove that symmetry and longevity may go hand in hand if the constitution is not spoiled by pampering.

Shire horses continue to make very high prices in England. Even for geldings very high prices are paid. Lord Wantage sold 50 head at an average of \$445. Most of them went to brewers. Of breeding stock three different lots have been sold. The highest figure was made by Sir J. B. Maple, who had over \$2,250 for one mare, \$2,835 for another and \$2,886 for a 3-year-old filly, and \$2,730 for a yearling filly. One stallion offered, with a reserve price of \$4,500, was not sold.

A. H. Eckford, of the High River Horse Ranch, Alta., has been advised by cable that the British Government will send agents to look up western horses suitable for army use. In this connection it may be well to give one example of the quality of the range horse in Africa. Percy Drury, Maple Creek, was given the pick of the horses on the Canadian Co.'s Ranch at Maple Creek. This horse he rode through the whole campaign and left in good fighting condition, in another western trooper's hands.

When writing advertisers, mention this paper.

In Some Cases

A Single Package of the Pyramid Pile Cure is Sufficient to Cure.

This may seem a broad statement when it is remembered that few diseases are so obstinate to really cure as piles; some surgeons going so far as to say that a painful surgical operation is the only permanent cure, but the many and remarkable cures made by the Pyramid Pile Cure in the past few years have proven that surgical operations are no longer necessary, and that it is by far the safest and most reliable remedy yet discovered for this common and often dangerous trouble.

The harmless acids and healing oils contained in the Pyramid Pile Cure cause the blood vessels to contract to a natural condition and the little tumors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or detention from business.

Dr. Williams, a prominent official surgeon, says: "It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way, and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation."

Mr. Phil Owens, of So. Omaha, writes that after suffering two years from an aggravated case of itching and protruding piles, he was cured by a single 50 cent package of the Pyramid Pile Cure purchased from a local druggist. He says: "I fully expected the trouble would return, but am happy to say for the past year and a half have been entirely free from the disease and I can not speak too warmly in favor of the Pyramid Pile Cure."

A bill clerk in one of the large wholesale houses of St. Louis, says: "My occupation as billing clerk was so confining and sedentary that it finally brought on an aggravated attack of rectal trouble, which my physician diagnosed as itching and protruding piles and recommended a salve which he prepared and which gave me some relief for a few hours after using and then the trouble would come back as bad as ever; one of the other clerks advised me to try the Pyramid Pile Cure, and I now feel like thanking him every day for recommending it, as a single 50 cent package cured me and I have had no trace of piles since, something over six months."

Hundreds of pile sufferers, who had almost decided to undergo the pain and danger of an operation have been astonished to find that the Pyramid Pile Cure, which can be purchased at any drug store, was far safer, better and more effective than an operation could possibly be.

Provincial Pure-Bred Stock at Guelph and Ottawa.

This sale, the first of those projected by F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was held at Guelph on February 28th. The stock offered was uneven in quality and condition, and there was evidently a good deal more of it than there were of buyers, and as a consequence some very discouraging prices were made. One American purchaser, A. M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, Mich., bid freely on a few good ones, and so did what one man could to prevent the sale from being demoralized. There were lots of people present, but the real buyers among them were few, and there was no appearance of outside demand, except from the one man already mentioned. The top figure was made by Lord Roberts, offered by Alex. Moore, of Greenwood, which, after rather keen bidding, went at \$315 to Mr. Dymont. Rantin's Pride, another of good Scotch type, made \$200. Several other bulls went past the \$100 mark, having pedigree, individual quality and condition of the best. But many animals, both male and female, with special quality and pedigree of the best, went round the \$75 mark. Of the females, Victoria, a 2-year-old, went at \$177; Verbena Languish 2nd, a yearling, at \$200, and a calf at \$75, all went to Mr. Todd. Crimson Maud, a 3-year-old, made \$166.

Three Hereford bulls sold to H. Wright for the Northwest at \$125 to \$85. Of two Galloways, one 2-year-old bull sold at \$72, the other was withdrawn. Of Polled Angus, one choice yearling bull made \$75. A choice yearling female sold at \$72 to the Ontario Agricultural College.

Milking quality in the Shorthorn females found favor and prices were good. Ayrshires were in fine condition, but a 2-year-old bull worth \$100 went at \$34. A very fine yearling was withdrawn at \$25. An 8-year-old cow, testing high, went for \$45, and \$68 was the top figure. Four Holsteins went at \$87.50 to \$22. A Jersey bull, bred by Massey at Dentonia, of extra quality and pedigree, made \$125. One from Bull & Son, Brampton, made \$100.

Besides the cattle, a good few swine were sold at moderate prices. Judging from the figures made elsewhere and in the States, this sale was not much of a success, though here and there a good beast made a fair figure. Some of the animals offered were low in condition, which helped to pull down the average of the sale. In theory well-finished animals are not desirable, but in the sale as in the show ring fat tells every time.

The sale at Ottawa on March 6th resulted as follows: Thirty Shorthorns, \$4,115, average \$137.16; 1 Hereford, \$100; 32 Ayrshires, \$1,498, average \$46.81; 1 Guernsey, \$35; 3 Holsteins, \$109, average \$36.33; 1 Jersey, 15; total, 68 cattle, \$5,872; average, \$86.35. Twenty-four swine, \$390; average, 16.25. One bull bred by Hon. J. John Dryden made \$505.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

John Logan, Murchison, Man., has sold the Shorthorn bull, Prince Charlie, to Eph. Orr, Franklin.

R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, has sold his 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, Mountain Duke (33402), to J. F. Atkinson, Melita.

Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man., writes: "I got a nice pair of pigs from Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont., a hoar and sow, from his best straths."

As we go to press we learn that J. W. Vantassel, of Brandon, has been very dangerously wounded by his bull when showing him to an intending customer. His chance of recovery is precarious.

The Shoal Lake Light Horse Breeders' Association report that their French Canadian Coach horse is very popular in the district and in spite of an accident that kept him off the field part of the time, he has made satisfactory earnings for the season.

James M. Ewens, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man., writes: "My ad. in The Farmer has brought in numerous inquiries, and I am sold out of boars fit for service; also sows in farrow. Your valued paper must have a wide circulation, as inquiries have come from all parts of Manitoba and the N.W.T. I could have sold a number of Hereford bulls to ranchers if I had had them, but Shorthorns are more in request in Manitoba."

Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont., have recently sold their celebrated Yorkshire boar, Oak Lodge Conqueror, 2475, to Scott & Parker, of Austin, Minn., U.S., for the handsome price of \$350. This is one of the highest prices ever paid in America for a Yorkshire and reflects no small amount of credit on the Dominion, as he was Canadian bred, and in the hands of his recent owners had headed the herd which took first prize for the past three years at Toronto. There are perhaps more prize-winning Yorkshires at the larger shows, the get of this hog, than by any other in Ontario to-day.

R. G. Mathews, Macleod, Alta., writes: "The annual general meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association will be held in Calgary on Thursday, 11th April next. A single fare rate for the round trip has been allowed by the C. P. R. In order to avail themselves of this rate, however, members attending must obtain from the issuing agent the standard certificate showing form and number of ticket purchased, and on presentation of this, endorsed by the Secretary of the Association, to the agent at Calgary, free return transportation will be furnished. Failure to comply with these conditions will necessitate the full return fare being paid."

F. Nohle & Sons, Wawanesa, Man.: "We have sold our stock bull, Smithfield 3rd, to Alfred Chambers. This bull has proved to be a fine stock getter and in the hands of his new owner should do well. I have sold a yearling bull, Lakeview Prince, to W. Lloyd, Wawanesa. This is a fine calf and took first prize at Wawanesa fair. Mr. Lloyd also bought a yearling heifer, Bella Banker 2nd. We also sold one bull and one heifer calf to Tully Elder, Brandon, and one bull calf to Fred Dangerfield, Ninette. All these animals were sired by Smithfield 3rd. We have now got Duke of the Plain at the head of our herd. He was bred by J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., and got by the famous Topsisman, dam Red Rose. We have the best lot of calves this year we ever had."

D. Hysop & Son, Landazar Stock Farm, Killarney, Man., write: "Our stock have wintered beautifully so far, and our new crop of calves have begun to come, one of each sex having arrived. They are from two heifers and got by Royal Hope. The first heifer to calve was an Abbotshurn, got by Lord Stanley II., he by Topsisman (sweepstakes winner both throughout all Canada and wherever shown in U.S.), and out of Roan Princess, a Highland Society winner in Scotland. This Abbotshurn heifer is very choicely bred, too, on her dam's side, going right back through Abbotshurn to imported Lord Abbotshurn, related to the World's champion of that family. The other heifer is from the herd of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and she shows splendid quality, as she certainly should, being choicely bred, tracing back to the old imported cow, Beauty. The calves are splendid ones. We are better satisfied with this bull every calf we get from him, as they certainly come right, and are very uniform. It is to be remembered that stock of this bull's getting proved good enough to get best places at the big fairs last summer. Our lamb crop has come, the first arrivals being a very fine hearty pair of either sex from an English ewe or Roht. Miller's 1899 importation."

Menzies Bros., of Shoal Lake, purchased the other day from J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, the Clydesdale stallions, Pilgrim and Glenbuck. Pilgrim is a grandson of the noted horse Macgregor, his dam being sired by Prince of Keir; he is a horse of exceptional quality, at the same time weighing 1,950 lbs. and glrthing 8 ft. at the ground. He is hard to heat, being possessed of the best of feet, ankle bone and feather. On the top he has two good ends, a grand formation of shoulder and neck, a good barrel, and excelling in his quarters. At the walk and trot he is first-class. On his first appearance in the show ring in Canada he won first, sweepstakes and cup presented by the Canadian Clydesdale Association, heating that noted horse, Burnbrae, and other well-known winners, in the largest class of aged stallions ever exhibited in Winnipeg. Glenbuck, imported, is grand-

sired by that noted horse, Prince of Alhion, who was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show four years in succession, which speaks for itself. Glenbuck is a colt of great weight and bone, his conformation on top being splendid. If nothing happens him, he has a great future before him. The farmers around Shoal Lake are to be congratulated on having such good horsemen as Menzies Bros. in their district, who know a horse and will buy nothing but the best. These are the men who help to improve the horses in our province, and we wish them the best of success.

John A. Turner, Balgrogan Stud Farm, Millarville, Alta., has just shipped through to Calgary a car of champion bred stock, consisting of four Clydesdale stallions, one Hackney, one Shorthorn bull, five Shropshire ewes and a ram. A short description of their breeding will be of interest. Lord Roberts is consigned to the Canadian Land and Ranch Co. Stair. This colt is sired by Young MacQueen, dam by Queen's Own, and was placed first at Toronto Industrial Exhibition last fall, as well as sweepstakes for the best Clydesdale any age bred in Canada. Prince Minnisha is an extra choice 2-year-old, out of an imported sire and dam. He is a very large smooth colt, of excellent quality, splendid bone, good large open feet, and goes right. Mr. Martin, of Regina, is fortunate in securing a colt of this stamp, and under his care he will be heard of in the show ring yet. Highland Sandy, a 4-year-old, a good large heavy honed horse, is also consigned to Mr. Martin, and he, too, should make a good season with him in his neighborhood. Chieftain, a very thick compact brown horse, bred on the right lines, is sired by Young MacQueen, dam Blanche, by Queen's Own, and bred by Graham Bros., Claremont. Woodland's Agility is a handsome large young Hackney, bred by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, sired by Woodland's Performer, dam imported Mahel. He is just the stamp of a horse to raise good army horses from. He has a good long neck, fine sloping shoulders, deep girth, and a very short hack, with exceptionally heavy strong loins and plenty of bone. Messrs. Alex. & Geo. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa., get the beautiful brown filly Charming Star, winner of first prize at Toronto Industrial last fall. She is sired by the noted Lord Charming and her dam is the many times sweepstakes mare Starlight, by Grandeur. This filly, with the other good mares and fillies they have already purchased from Mr. Turner, gives them a breeding establishment equalled by few in the west. The bull was purchased from James I. Davidson, Balsam, and is consigned to the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., to head the pure bred herd there. From his good breeding he should prove himself to be an excellent sire, as well as being individually a right good animal. The Shropshire ram was purchased from Hon. John Dryden, and is a very handsome, large, thick, heavy ram, and of good type. Mr. Turner has purchased another car of Clyde stallions and fillies, which he intends shipping up in April; particulars of them will be given later on.

Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, has had for many years a standing reputation as a breeding ground for good Galloways. Wm. Martin has always aimed at the production of sound and vigorous breeding stock. His herd has easily kept to the front at provincial shows and he has, therefore, had no inducement to force or pamper his stock for the sake of show-ring honors. As a natural consequence his stock, when they came to be sold, always proved as good as they looked. Their suitability to the range country has had a good many years' test and the result is that his annual crop of young bulls has always proved too small to meet the demand. For this reason he has been induced to cross the line and select a car of promising young bulls from two of the best known herds in Minnesota. Seven of them are from the Wavertree herd, which has always been in the lead at State fairs. Of this lot, Mogul, by Speculator of Dundee, calved March 20, 1899, is the most advanced. He was first prize as a yearling and junior champion at Minnesota and Iowa State fairs in 1900. His sire, Speculator, was first as a two-year-old at the World's Fair, Chicago, first as a bull any age, and at head of first prize herd at Illinois and Minnesota State fairs in 1895. He was head of first prize herd in 1898 and has sired probably more prize winners than any Galloway bull in America. Another very promising bull in this lot is the 11-months-old calf, Ensign of Wavertree, also by Speculator. This calf took third prize at the recent International Show at Chicago and has a wealthy look about him that will be more heard of as he comes nearer his full development. The whole of this lot are of large and growthy type and can hardly fail to do well on our pastures, as they have had nearly the same conditions in their late home as will meet them if sold to the ranges. Besides this draft from the Wavertree herd, Mr. Martin has bought from E. Cooper, Adrian, Minnesota, two 10 months' old bull calves, the pick of a good lot. Still another lot of good ones, mostly heifers, has been bought in Scotland for Mr. Martin by the well-known breeders, Messrs. Bilgar, Dalbeattie. These, along with a specially selected bull, are now on the way out, and when landed here will make the Hope Farm herd one of the best of the breed on the continent. A dozen heifers of last year's crop from the farm will be offered along with the bulls, and are well worthy the attention of any one with aspirations in the way of Galloway breeding.

James Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, Man., writes: "The following are some of our recent sales: To the Rev. Jas. Austin, Hannah, N. D., the Shorthorn bull calf, Royal Master,

hired by Joseph Washington, Niuga; to F. Finkbuner, Killarney, the bull, Saskatchewan Hero; and to Wm. Grayston, Newdale, the bull calf, Standard Bearer. This calf is out of Vanity, a cow which had an unheated record in her younger days in the Toronto show ring, and got by Jubilee, imported, -28858-, our young stock bull whose calves show a quality and conformation which is going to make them no small competitors in the show ring. And last, but not least, the Ayrshire bull calf, Hugh John Macdonald-11857-, which is going to reign at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, in spite of Hon. Clifford Sifton. He was first at Winnipeg and Brandon last year and we are perhaps as well pleased that we will not have to meet him this year. We have only one bull fit for service unsold (one which we thought). It is unusual for us to be sold out so early in the season, and the fact that they are all intended for service at the head of pure bred herds instead of being sent out to the western ranches, indicates the opinion the farmers of Manitoba have of the quality of our stock. Huff Bros., McLean, N.D., paid us a visit, prepared, as usual, to take away some of the best of our stock, but the exasperating regulations regarding cattle crossing the boundary prevented them closing the deal until the regulations are changed, so that the cattle, when crossing the line, will not be smothered under a load of red tape. We have been careful of feed and bedding, and I think we now have plenty to carry us safely through the winter. Our young Shorthorn bull calves are doing fine. We have stock from Judge, Jubilee, Sittytown Hero 7th, sweepstake bull at Winnipeg and Brandon last year; Riverside Stamp, Sir Colin Campbell, imported, and Calhoun. With such noted sires to choose from, we should have no difficulty in pleasing our customers next year. We have sold all our rams, and wish that you would change our ad. regarding them. Our ewes are doing finely; they have been allowed to run at the stacks all winter and are in good hearty condition. We have been making numerous sales of pigs, but the competition between our breeders is so keen that they have forced prices down so low that there is nearly as much money selling them for pork at present. We have booked a great number of orders for spring pigs, and are sold out of boars fit for service. I am becoming convinced that your paper is the best advertising medium we have in the west, and wish you every success."

Don't Skip These.

I have used Herbageum for lambs in the spring, and they fattened much more easily and in less time than they otherwise would have done; and especially did they increase in weight. Results in raising young chickens have also been very favorable and I can highly recommend it for them. I began feeding it to calves when they were three days old with (blue) skim milk from the creamery. They have never been troubled with any disorders, and we have at present an exceptionally fine calf, much better than any we ever raised with whole milk, and it received only skim milk and Herbageum. Results are better and the cost less than with flaxseed meal. I have only fed it to one horse, a blood mare; it improved her very much, cleaned her coat, and gave her a sleek, healthy appearance. I am now testing it on five young pigs. We think the price is too high, but it is better high than to lower it and give a lower grade or adulterated article.

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Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

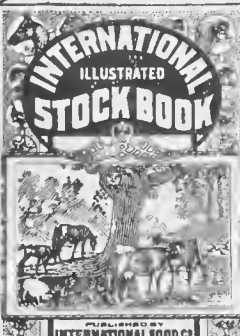
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Name Wanted.

If "Subscriber," Holland, Man., will send us his name, not necessarily for publication, we will be pleased to answer his question. We cannot answer questions unless name is sent us in every instance.

Flatulent Colic—Bots.

Subscriber, Elgin, Man.: "I had a six-year-old mare take sick and die. Drove her 20 miles; took five hours to make the trip. She took sick just after I got her in the stable; bloated up and swelled behind like a mare going to foal (was not in foal). Gave her a drench of soda and ginger and pint of warm water; two hours after gave her a bottle of linseed oil, and six hours after gave her another bottle, and again in six hours gave her another bottle, and she still kept bloated up, but had got no passage through her when she died. She would lie down every little while, but would only get up on her front feet first and sit like a dog for a minute before she would get up. For the last six hours before she died she did not lie down, but stood with her head hanging down. At last she dropped down and died in an instant. She did not seem to be in any pain whatever. Died 23 hours after taking sick. What was the cause of her death? 2. Will bots kill a horse when the stomach is empty and they go out into the gut and clog it up, or have they to eat the lining through before they kill the horse?"

Answer.—1. This begins usually with indigestion. The food, instead of digesting, begins to ferment in the stomach or bowels and quantities of gas are formed. These gases can only escape through the anus as flatus, and as there is a great length of bowel for them to travel, some 70 or 80 feet, before they can escape, there is a probability that they may not escape as fast as they are formed. They then accumulate in the bowel at various points and the animal shows the usual signs of bloating. As the gas continues to be given off by the fermenting contents of bowel and stomach, the pressure and distension increase, the animal has difficulty in breathing and is greatly distressed. The condition cannot last long. If the pressure continues, rupture of the stomach or bowel takes place, followed by a period of calm, and ending in death, or else the pressure is relieved either naturally or artificially and the animal recovers. In these cases medicine given by the mouth is often of no use whatever, as it does not reach the seat of trouble in the bowel, and relief can only be obtained by puncturing the bowel with an instrument made for the purpose and allowing the gas to escape.

2. Bots very rarely kill a horse, and when they do it is more or less of an accident. Bots do not eat the stomach at all, they merely attach themselves to it and get their living by absorbing what they need of the nutritious fluids in the stomach. The point where they attach themselves sometimes ulcerates, and this ulceration may extend deeper and deeper into the wall of the stomach until it perforates it. The stomach contents then leak out and may set up fatal inflammation. The other question, whether bots clog up the bowel when leaving the stomach, is one that is not decided satisfactorily. One case of the kind has been reported to us, but they must be extremely rare, and in many years of practice we have never known a horse to be killed by bots.

Diarrhoea of Poultry.

T. S., Methven, Man.: "I have a pen of B. Plymouth Rocks, and a short time ago one of them took diarrhoea. She seemed to be in great pain and feet all crippled up. Since then some more of them have taken it, and one died. I gave hoiled milk with black pepper, and they seem to improve for a time and then get bad again. Have been feeding mostly wheat. Can you tell me what to do for them? Is it contagious?"

Answer.—Diarrhoea of fowls is often infectious and you should take precautions to prevent its spread. Clean out the poultry house, carefully scraping the floor and perches, and then sprinkle with creolin, one part, water 50 parts. Add some hoiled meat to the ration of the fowls, and separate the sick from the well. To each of the sick give twice a day a pill composed of bismuth subgallate, one grain, salol, 1 grain, liquorice and syrup, sufficient to make a pill.

Two Cases of Vertigo or Dizziness.

Subscriber, Hayfield, Man.: "I have a calf three months old that is thriving and growing, eats and drinks well, but has never been able to stand very steady. May appear all right for five or ten minutes at a time, then suddenly seems dizzy and staggers about; sometimes falls down. What is wrong, and can I do anything to cure it?"

Answer.—This proceeds from congestion of the brain and in this young calf is very likely caused by some abnormal circulation of the blood in the vessels of the brain. The youth of the calf makes it possible that it may grow out of the trouble, but there is no treatment likely to be of any use.

Subscriber, Roundthwaite, Man.: "What is the matter with my mare? I have noticed her on two occasions, on opening stable door, stagger back and break her halter shank. She is in good flesh, is 20 years old, and has hitherto been gritty, but she is rather moody now. She went down on her rump once, as if something was wrong with her spine, but it is not tender."

Answer.—Your mare suffers from occasional attacks of vertigo. They are not dangerous, but she is liable to fall and injure herself. Prepare her for physic by feeding bran mash exclusively for twenty-four hours, and then give her: Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms, ginger, one drachm, made into a ball with a little soft soap. If preferred, you can give a pint and a quarter of linseed oil instead of the ball. After the purging has ceased, and ordinary feed resumed, give her the following twice a day in her feed: Bicarbonate of potash, half an ounce, nux vomica, one drachm, ginger, one drachm. Exercise every day and do not give large feeds of anything.

Number of Cows to Bull.

Enquirer, Assa.: "What number of cows should be allowed to a thoroughbred bull during the season. How many for a yearling, a two-year-old, and also when he attains his full growth, so as not to impair his usefulness afterwards?"

Answer.—This will depend on whether the bull is allowed to run with the cows or not. In the latter case, he will be able to attend to twice as many cows as in the former. For a yearling not running with the cows, ten to fifteen at most, but it is unwise to use a male of this age at all, as it leads to a lack of size and vitality in the herd if persisted in. At two years, and under the same conditions, twenty to thirty are sufficient, and at maturity, forty to fifty.

Snow Water—Injury from Kick.

R. J. Smith, Fairhall, Man.: "As our slough has gone dry, we have to melt snow for our cattle, also for the house, and a neighbor tells me melted snow is bad for the cattle. If so, is there any difference in large or small quantities? 2. Had a horse that got kicked on the hind leg between stifle and hock. Does not appear very sore unless touched, but is very badly swollen. What would be best to do for it?"

Answer.—1. Snow water is not injurious to any kind of stock, if they get enough of it. The labor of melting snow for stock is so great that often they do not get as much to drink as they require.

2. Bathe the part with hot water and then rub in a little of the following liniment:—Liniment of belladonna, one ounce, chloroform, half an ounce, liniment of soap, four ounces. Mix.

Injury to Hip.

E. H. S., Knee Hill Valley, Alta.: "Had a mare slip on ice about a week ago. Did not fall, but put her hip down very badly. Is very lame; seems to drag her foot. What is the best thing to be done for her? Will it make any difference to her when she has foal?"

Answer.—Nothing can be done for this injury in the way of treatment, but nature usually effects a partial cure after a time. The fractured bone in drawn downwards and backwards by the muscles attached to it and gradually becomes united to the main shaft of the bone a little lower down. The animal is then permanently deformed, having what horsemen call a "hip down," but may be as strong as ever and free from lameness. It will not interfere with foaling unless the fracture has caused a narrowing of the pelvis on the inside. This can be ascertained by passing a hand into the bowel and comparing the two sides of the passage.

Cough.

A. B. C., Red Deer, Alta.: "I have a cow three years old, that has a bad cough; does not eat well, although I feed her green feed, hay and chop. She has had the cough about a month; her hair is dry and her eyes look dull and she is hide bound. What is the matter and what will I do for her?"

Answer.—Symptoms of this kind should make you suspicious of possible tuberculosis, and until you are satisfied that such is not the case, you should separate this cow from the rest of your herd, placing her in a separate building, if possible, and do not use her milk until it has been hoiled. For treatment you should blister her chest with mustard and turpentine, and give her three times a day the following dose of medicine: Muriate of ammonia, two drachms, opium, half a drachm, liquorice root, two drachms.

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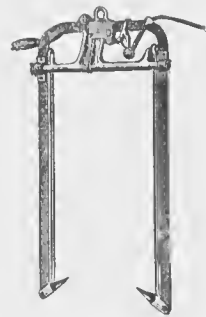
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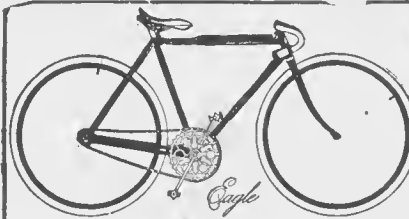


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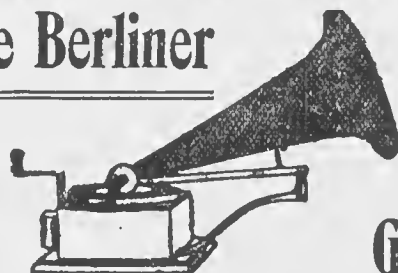
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Hernia or Abscess.

Puzzled, Pense, Alta.: "We have a heavy Clyde mare, supposed to be in foal, which has a curious swelling under the belly, which seems to be full of matter, as one can push the flesh in, and it acts like a football with only a little air in. She keeps poor, although she eats everything she can get. Her bowels seem to be all right. The swelling at present is moving slowly backwards towards the hind legs. Could you tell me what is the best treatment?"

Answer.—The swelling may be a hernia or rupture, and it will not be safe to lance it until you are sure that it is not. A hernia frequently has the feel to the hand that you describe, and by pressure on it the contents of the sac can be pushed back into the abdomen, in which an opening can then be detected. Another test is to place the hand flat over the swelling and have another person pinch the mare's throat until she coughs. If the swelling is a hernia, the hand will feel a decided increase in its size as the mare coughs. If you are satisfied from these tests that there is no hernia, you should lance the swelling, and, with a syringe wash it out with carbolic acid and water, one to thirty. Repeat the syringing daily until cured.

Gonitis.

A. C., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "I have a three-year-old colt that has a hard lump on the outside of left stiffl. It has grown very fast the last two months. Not sore or lame on leg. When one year old got lame and swelled, but in a month got better and swelling went almost away. At time I supposed it was the result of a kick or strain. Was all right till I began to work the colt, then grew very fast."

Answer.—Apply a smart blister to the part every two weeks for two or three times, and do not work the colt. The trouble is in the bursa of the joint and work will aggravate it.

Swelled Leg.

F. W. Clarke, Gilbert Plains, Man.: "What ails my mare? She took sick four weeks ago Monday last; had Vet. to see her, and he said she had typhoid fever. She had a swelled hind leg and at same time swelled from inside of hock to belly, which swelling he said was caused by feeding straw. Was in good flesh before, and was feeling well. Came on very suddenly. Have been feeding hay since and bathing her leg with hot water and blister after. She is very stiff on the swelled leg. Does not get any better and has failed in flesh; does not lie down. I also gave her two lots of prescription ordered by the Vet. Kindly prescribe."

Answer.—Give iodide of potassium in doses of one and a half drachms twice a day for a week, then change to sulphate of iron one drachm three times a day. Bathe the leg frequently and massage it afterwards (that is, knead it with the hands), but do not blister it. As soon as the mare can stand it give her a little walking exercise, increasing it from day to day.

Zinc Ointment.

H. E. Beird, Foxwarren, Man.: "What are the proper proportions for making sulphate of zinc ointment?"

Answer.—Sulphate of zinc is not used for making zinc ointment. This is composed of oxide of zinc, one part, benzoated lard, five parts. Melt the lard and stir in the zinc oxide until it cools.

Out of Condition.

H. A.: "I have a horse eight years old which I cannot get up in condition. I am feeding straw and oat and wheat chop. Last year I fed good hay and oats, but he was no better. When put to steady work he gives out. Is very paunchy, eats all the time and is never satisfied. I have had treatment from vets., but they have done him no good. Hair is very rough and dirty, no matter how much he is cleaned."

Answer.—Give ferri sulph. exsicc., a small teaspoonful in the feed twice a day. After a week give a quart of raw linseed oil, and when the horse has done purging continue the former medicine for a week longer. Feed hotted feed once a day and stop feeding straw.

Lameness.

T. O. P., Balcarras, Assa.: "I imported a heavy Clyde mare from Ontario last summer and in the fall when at work she got a little lame in left fore leg and has been slightly lame ever since. There are no visible signs to cause lameness, but she seems sore to the touch in the fetlock. She had wind-galls on that leg in the fall, but they went away when I stopped working her. I have had her hoof pared down very thin three or four times, so that the frog bore all the weight, but it does not help her any. Can you give the cause and cure?"

Answer.—Without an examination of the mare it is impossible to make a positive diagnosis, but the fact of her being tender in the fetlock makes it probable that the seat of lameness is in that joint. A good sharp blister, repeated after a fortnight's interval, should do it good.

Depraved Appetite.

B. B., High View, Assa.: "I have a cow with a two-year-old heifer that will dock all horses and cows in the yard? Can-

not let her into a stable loose with any other cattle. Would the eating of so much hair be injurious to her or keep her thin, or from growing? 2. I have a cow that would half chew her food, but in changing it to the other side of her mouth would let it fall. She seemed very hungry. If she got a small mouthful of fine hay she would swallow it after chewing. She drinks well. We thought her tongue was swelled and made a lotion of ammonia, vinegar and pepper, and swabbed her tongue with it. She swallows her food all right now. Could you tell the cause of it, or may it return, or could you suggest another remedy?"

Answer.—1. The cause of this craving to eat hair may lie in a perverted sense of taste, or in the absence from the food of some element necessary to the system. The hair swallowed by the heifer is liable to become matted together in the stomach, forming large round masses. One of these might block up the bowel at some time, so the habit should be prevented if possible. Give the heifer as complete a change of food as is possible at this time of the year, and keep her tied up.

2. This cow probably has a broken or sharp pointed tooth among her grinders, and this gives her pain when chewing, so that she drops the food from her mouth. You should examine her back teeth and rectify any defects you may find.

Mammitis.

Beginner, Oak Lake, Man.: "What ails my cow? She is a pure bred Shorthorn, 11 years old, due to calve about middle of July. Has been fed on oat and wheat straw, with oat sheaves occasionally. She was doing well until about two weeks ago, when she became very sluggish, hair dry, hidebound, failing in flesh, appetite fairly good. Now her udder is very much swollen, is hard and seems to pain her."

Answer.—This appears to be a case of mammitis, or inflammation of the udder. You should give the cow the following:—Epsom salts, 1 lb., common salt, 1 lb., ginger, 1 oz., treacle, 1 pint. Dissolve in half a gallon of boiling water and give from a bottle when cool. The udder should be well bathed with hot water three or four times a day, and after each bathing well rubbed with camphorated oil.

Indigestion and Colic.

Subscriber, Wapella, Assa.: "I have a horse five years old which takes a sick turn about every two weeks. Is uneasy, pawing and rolling about in stable. V.S. said it was lung fever and told me to give him aconite, which I did. Will you kindly tell me what is the cause and prescribe?"

Answer.—You must be mistaken as to opinion of your V.S. as horses with lung fever never roll about. Your horse suffers from indigestion with occasional attacks of colic. You should feed him carefully, only hay, oats and bran. Water him always before feeding, and always cut down his grain ration when idle. If only for a day. Give him salt regularly. As a tonic to the stomach give a tablespoonful of the following in the feed twice a day:—Ferri sulph. exsicc., 4 oz., ground gentian, 6 oz., ginger, 2 oz., sulphate of soda, 1 lb. To be finely powdered and well mixed.

Parturient Fever.

Maud, Plumas, Man.: "Would you please tell me what was the cause of death in the following case, also what treatment to apply in any like case, and with what probable result. Last June a 12-year-old mare foaled, and everything went well for two weeks, when, all at once within half an hour, her right hind leg became useless, swelled at hock, then down the leg, with heat in hock. During next few days milk all went away and leg swelled up and down from hock until size of stovepipe. She was able to get up and down for two weeks, after which she could not get up without aid, and during third week all swelling left hind leg and went to front leg on same side and finally broke and discharged thick yellow matter, very foul. She died in great agony at end of third week. She was a light mare and had a foal when seven years old, when all went well. I bred her again but she slipped colt at about half time, so I did not breed her again for several years. She worked through seeding, but I turned her out a week before foaling and gave her loose box at night, with hay, oats and bran. Gave her same after foaling; did not work her at all. Her appetite was good almost to the last. I fed mostly hotted oats, bran mash and chilled water. I could not find any fever and her pulse did not seem high. She was quite bright, but gradually got weak, until the last, when she died in great agony."

Answer.—This disease results from the absorption of septic germs by the surface of the womb after foaling. These germs are carried by the blood to various parts of the body and whenever they find a final resting place an abscess results. A condition of low fever is present, and the system is gradually poisoned by the toxins produced by the germs. Treatment of such cases is difficult and often unsatisfactory and should be left to the professional man.

A Swollen Gland.

X., Whitewood, Assa.: "I have a cow six years old, with a lump growing on the under side of her jaw. It is about three weeks since I first noticed it. I am using a can-

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Stockmen killed their Lump Jawed Cattle, or saw them die by inches, until Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure demonstrated that the disease was easily cured. If you have a case in your herd, we wish to show you how quick it can be cured with this remedy. No cost if it fails.



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With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

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We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

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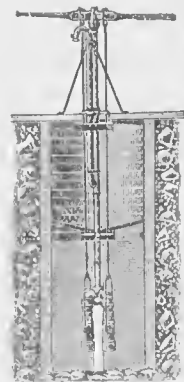
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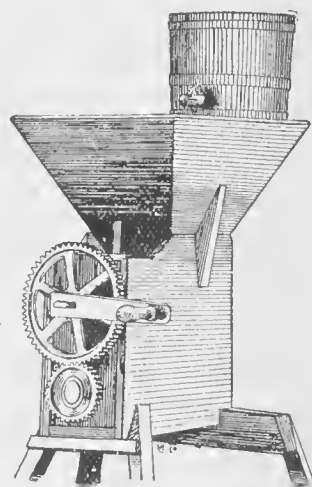
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Grain which contains what is commonly known as SMUT is unfit for seed, and must be chemically treated to destroy the growth of fungi before it can be used for seed.

Reference to the cut of machine will show a box containing two wood worms or screws. The upper one receives the grain and bluestone solution, and conveys both to the second. By this reversal of motion every kernel receives a thorough wetting of the bluestone solution, and the poisonous fungi are completely destroyed. A machine with screws moving in opposite directions is necessary for the proper treatment of grain. When experimenting with my invention I first tried the single screw, but found, on examining the kernels under a magnifying glass, they were wet only on one side. Farmers would do well, therefore, in buying a pickling machine, to bear this fact in mind, and to avoid purchasing one with a single screw, which, after all, is but an imitation of my invention. The Brandon Machine Works Co. is not making any of my machines this season. Price \$10.00, on board cars here, or \$12.00 on eight months time. Made at Carberry by the Patentee, ROBT. DAVIDSON, Dominion Patent, CARBERRY, MAN. County and Provincial rights for sale.



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Set with a superb turquoise surrounded by 8 sparkling Parisian brilliants given for selling only 15 full-sized cabinet photographs of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at 10c each. These photos are in the finest style of photographic art. Nothing sells like them. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return the money, and we send your splendid Ring in a plush lined case postpaid. The Home Art Co., Box 519, Toronto.

tharides blister, but it does not appear to arrest it. The lump, which is about the size of a hen's egg now, is not firmly attached to the jaw, but is loose under the skin, and moves with pressure. Is this lumpy jaw, or will it have to be removed by the surgeon? Kindly give directions. The cow is due to calve in about two weeks. Is healthy in every other way, so far as I can see."

Answer.—This is more likely to be a swollen gland than "lumpy jaw." Do not blister it, but clip off the hair and with a little swab on a stick rub it with tincture of iodine, double strength. Repeat every third day. Also give her one drachm and a half of iodide of potassium twice daily.

Lame Cow.

Subscriber, McCreary, Man.: "Cow has been lame on right hind leg since early last fall. I cannot see anything about it to make her lame. She is milking and is well fed, but does not give very great amount of milk. Eats hay well, too, but has a great struggle in rising. What could be done for her? Is farrow for next year."

Answer.—The cow has probably injured one of the ligaments of the hip joint where the parts are so thickly covered with muscle that no amount of pressure with the hand will cause her to flinch. Nothing can be done for her in the way of treatment. She might get better in time, but, as she is farrow, you might as well fatten her.

Cedema or Water Farcy.

M. B., Treherne, Man.: "I have a horse ten years old. Sick since about two months ago. Trouble began by inflammation of the sheath, and after eight or ten days inflammatory swellings could be noticed under the belly. I first applied a poultice of linseed meal, and, as it had no effect, I promptly passed a seton under the stomach, but without much success. I then made a few small incisions to the sheath. It healed a little, and after a while a clear liquid began to drop and continued dropping many days; but the inflammation is yet the same, covering the belly, and of a thickness of about half an inch square all over, so that it is easy to define limits. It is neither hard nor soft, and under pressure of the finger shows little holes for a time. Later he seemed to get worse, and during the last few days he is getting stiff in the hind legs, and I think he must suffer also from the kidneys. He drinks and stools all right, and has been eating well since trouble began till last week. Since then, notwithstanding the good care I have taken of him, the horse is constantly losing flesh, although the eye is good yet. I also have a mare in the next stall which seems to take the same sickness. Inflammation under the belly showed on her a few days ago and is increasing rapidly. She don't look sick yet."

Answer.—This is a condition depending upon poverty of blood and disease of the kidneys, and is curable when taken in time. Both horse and mare should have exercise daily of an amount and kind suited to their strength. Feed good clean oats and hay twice a day and at night give a bran mash or some hoiled feed. Every night and morning give one drachm and a half of iodide of potassium and twenty grains of powdered digitalis. It may be given in the feed if the horse will take it. If not, shake up in a little water and give from a bottle. The horse's sheath should be washed out inside with soap and water. If the swelling still remains after this, scarify the lowest parts of the swelling by making some punctures through the skin with the point of a knife.

Chronic Lameness.

Pioneer, Rosthern, Sask.: "I have a horse nine years of age, which has been lame in one front foot about a year and a half. Was worked two months after lameness was first noticed; then became so lame as to be hardly able to walk. He stood in stable all winter and seemed to get all right, so I worked him half a day on soft land in the spring. He became as lame as ever. He then stood in stable till fall, and seemed to get all right again, so I drove him quietly two miles. Next day he was very lame. I think trouble must be in coffin joint or fetlock. There is no heat or swelling any place. Can it be cured?"

Answer.—A positive diagnosis is impossible from the above data, but probably the case is one of navicular disease. This is situated in a joint that occupies the centre of the lower part of the foot and is entirely concealed within the hoof. Lameness situated here may be of a very severe type, and yet there is no swelling, and no painful spot accessible to the touch that will enable you to locate it. This case is probably incurable, but if you are within reach of a good surgeon, he might perform the operation of neurectomy, or "nerving," and thus enable you to work the horse for some years.

A Cure for Asthma.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers of Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Warts on Cattle.

W. M. Trimble, Ponoka, Alta.: "I have a yearling heifer with warts growing around both eyes, the largest about the size of a marble. What is the best remedy?"

Answer.—Wash off the scab with soft soap and water and then apply with a feather formalin, one part, water, one part. Repeat daily until cured. Be careful not to let it get into the eyes.

Enlargement Resulting From Injury.

Subscriber, Whitewood, Assa.: "I have a mare coming six years old which kicked in to wire fence last summer and tore a piece out from front of the hock about four inches wide and six inches long. There has been a lump growing on part as well as on open sore. I cannot reduce the lump nor heal the sore. The mare is not lame. What can I do for her?"

Answer.—It may be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to reduce this swelling to modest dimensions, as its situation keeps it continually in a state of irritation. Procure from a druggist pyoktanin solution 2 per cent., eight ounces. Apply with a brush or feather once a day.

Indigestion.

New Subscriber, Rapid City, Man.: "Mare, eight years old, very dull and sluggish, appetite not particularly good, hair dry, somewhat hidebound, given to stocking in hind legs; subject to weak spells (which are worst when in season), when she will lie down, groan uneasily, very much as though colicky. In five to ten minutes trouble passes off and she is apparently as well as usual again. Has been fed half a gallon of oats morning and noon, with a gallon of wheat screenings chop at night and what hay she will eat. For exercise has drawn the manure from the stable for 25 head of stock and has been left out to knock around the yard on fine afternoons."

Answer.—Your mare is suffering from indigestion, and very likely has worms. Prepare her for a dose of physic by feeding her bran mashes without hay for twenty-four hours. Then give a ball of Barbadoes aloes, eight drachms, ginger, one drachm, with a sufficient quantity of soft soap to make a ball. If preferred, the drugs may be dissolved in hot water and given from a bottle. When she is purging examine the dung, and if you find worms in it give her at once two ounces of turpentine in a pint of milk. Then resume her ordinary diet and give her a tablespoonful of the following in her feed three times a day: Ferri sulph. exsicc., 4 oz., sod. sulphat., 1 lb., common salt, 1 lb., powdered ginger, 3 oz. Powder finely and mix well.

Incontinence of Urine—Pneumonia.

Rancher, Morley, Alta.: "1. Have a horse which passes his urine in dribbles at all times, sometimes doing so while standing at ease, and sometimes in the proper manner, with considerable straining, but never passes any quantity at once. No symptoms of weakness in kidneys and urine passed seems to be all right, although occasionally a little mucous at first. His penis hanging out half length more frequently than any other horse I have seen, and is constantly running in and out of the sheath. The complaint seems not to affect the horse in any way. His health is perfect and he is in very fine condition. Is full of spirit, appetite good and he is strong. But the constant dribbling is very annoying, looks bad and keeps his legs always wet, causing the dust to stick to them, and they thus become clogged and caked. What is the matter with the horse? Please give treatment for same. 2. Give treatment for calf or yearling with pneumonia. 3. Recommend the best horse and cattle doctor's books, either in one volume or separately."

Answer.—1. The condition of your horse may be due to the presence of stone in the bladder. This should be ascertained by introducing a well oiled hand into the rectum and feeling the bladder, which lies just below the bowel. If a hard, movable object is found in this situation, it is a stone, and may be removed by a surgical operation. Failing to detect a stone in this way, a catheter should be passed, to ascertain if there is any obstruction in the urethra. The end of the penis should also be examined, as wax matter often collects in a little pocket that exists just above the orifice of the urethra. This is called a "bean" by horsemen, and is a frequent cause of urinary trouble in horses.

2. If taken in hand early, apply a mustard plaster to both sides of chest. Mix the mustard with cold water and rub it in well. A little spirits of turpentine is a good addition when treating cattle. Keep the patient in a warm but well ventilated place. Feed on mashes of scalded bran and shorts, and take the chill off the water. As to medicine, the proper selection depends largely upon the nature of the attack, whether croupous, or lobar, but as a general remedy to allay the fever there is nothing better than liquor ammoniac acetatis, dose for a calf, one tablespoonful, combined with five drops of tincture of aconite. Dilute with a little water and give every four hours.

3. Professor Law's Farmer's Veterinary Adviser, or else the special reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on diseases of cattle and horses. These latter volumes are especially good, and were issued for free distribution some years ago. If they can be

procured they will suit your purpose best. Apply Agricultural Department, Washington, D.C.

Cause of Death.

Auburn & Glennie, St. Marks, Man.: "We had a cow die lately which seemed stiff in fall and continued so till she died. She looked all right prior to sickness. She got some salt right along. She went off her feed; gave her 1 lb. of Glauber salts and one tablespoonful of ginger. Although she was quite loose in the bowels, we gave her another dose next night, and next morning she was dead. She did not seem to have much pain. Her heart went pretty fast. When we opened her, between the lining and paunch, there were big flat slabs of matterly sort of stuff. Do you think this had been long present? What should have been the treatment? As we only bought her in the fall, we know nothing of her before we got her."

Answer.—Information given is not sufficient to base a positive opinion. The "big, flat slabs of matterly sort of stuff" may have been the result of tuberculosis of the abdominal organs, or it may have been caused by peritonitis (inflammation of the lining of the belly), resulting from injury, but which it was we cannot say.

Treatment for Pregnant Mare.

W. D., N.W.T.: "I have a young mare five years old in spring. Will be having her first colt early in April. How should she be treated?"

Answer.—One of the most important requisites for a mare in foal is exercise, and nothing is more frequently neglected by owners. They often imagine that a loose box and plenty of feed are all that is necessary for a mare in foal, and are much disappointed when the foal is born dead or too weak to suck. Others who have not taken half the care of their mares, but let them run out round the straw stacks, have strong rugged colts and they fail to detect the reason. It is want of exercise. The colt is part and parcel of the mare until it is born, and if the dam is soft and out of condition from long confinement in a loose box, the chances are that the colt when born will be weak and flabby. As to feed, any nutritious ration is good provided it is sufficiently laxative to keep the bowels in good order. As the mare grows heavy in foal, you should avoid feeding bulky indigestible fodder such as straw, and feed only hay, bran and oats. As the date of foaling draws near give plenty of bran mashes to keep her from becoming constipated. As soon as the mare gives indications of foaling by "making bag" and having wax on her teats, prepare a loose box for her to foal in. Clean out all the bedding, and with a pail of boiling water and an old broom scrub off the floor. Sprinkle it with air slaked lime and then litter it with good clean straw. The mare should receive constant attention from this time until she foals, and someone should sit up at night to look after her in case of need. The act of foaling may be impeded by some slight difficulty, such as is caused by a wrong position of the colt in mare, that can be easily rectified if help is given at the time it is needed, and which may, if neglected, result in the death of the foal and perhaps of the dam. When the colt is born, lose no time in tying the navel cord. A good stout twine such as fish-line should be used for this purpose. Tie the cord as close to the belly as possible. If the cord is still attached to the mare, tie it again six inches from the first and cut between, but if the cord is broken, as it usually is, only one ligature is required. The object of the ligature is not only to stop bleeding, but to prevent ingress of germs through the navel, cord with a feather, dipped in carbolio acid, causing a very fatal malady, blood poisoning, or septic arthritis. For the same purpose it is a good plan to paint over the foals born out of doors on clean pasture land do not require these precautions, but if they were followed in all cases of birth in the limits of the stable and yard, there would be many lives saved.

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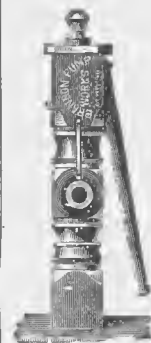


The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blister because it does not blister. North Plantagenet, Ont., Feb. 10, '98.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs:—Will you please give me a remedy for heaves. I have a mare that is afflicted. I take pleasure in stating that I have cured a curb of four years' standing with your Kendall's Blisters, by using it only once and then applying your Spavin Cure. As long as I have horses, I will not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blisters in my stable.
Very truly yours,
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Price \$1, Six for \$5. As a hintment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West. We have all sizes of

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Will buy CARTER'S Wire Fence Machine complete with reel, stretcher, splicer and staple puller. This machine makes all kinds of farm fences of any height or strength, using barbed, cable or coil steel wire. Some of my customers have built four miles of fence for their own use. Coil Steel Wire Nos. 9 and 12, \$4 per cwt. Ratchets, 10c each.

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DESIGNS FOR NEEDLEWORK.



We show here two designs stamped on a fine quality of linen, they are intended for small photo frames, size of each is 7 inches wide, 9 inches high, intended to be stretched when finished on a card 6 x 8 inches. Price by mail 8c. each, send stamps. We pay the postage. Order by number.



If you make hooked rugs or mats, send to day for our sheet of designs for mat hookers, it is yours for the asking.

JOHN E. GARRETT, Box 231. F New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.



Raising and Managing Chickens.

At the March monthly meeting of the Winnipeg Poultry Association, Thos. Reid gave the following paper on the above topic:—

I think it would not be out of place for me to say a few words about the hatching of chickens first. In the first place you want to get your hens in good condition for laying. In my opinion most of the poultry breeders get their hens too fat in the winter through feeding them up for the shows. A fat hen will not lay. If she does lay, I claim that the eggs will not hatch well, and those that do hatch will be weak and not half of them will live, even with the best of care. Look at any of the stock breeders, they do not feed up their horses, cattle or pigs to get them fat to breed from. In fact, that is one of the things they guard against. They have them in good condition and that is the way you should have your hens to get fertile eggs, good hatches and strong chicks.

If you use hens for hatching you must dust them well with insect powder to get them free from lice. I myself, prefer incubators to hens, as it is no more trouble to look after an incubator with a hundred eggs than it is to look after one hen. If you use an incubator, get it warmed up and run it a few days before you put the eggs in so as to get it regulated right; then when you have it running right put in the eggs and keep it at the right temperature. Then if your eggs are good, the incubator will do the rest. You need not be in a hurry to take the chickens out of the incubator; leave them till they are well dried, as they do not need any feed for from ten to twenty-four hours after they are hatched. Now have the brooder all ready to put them in as soon as you take them from the incubator, put some chaff on the floor for them to scratch in. If I do not have the chaff I use bran. In fact, I prefer bran, for if they pick up some of it it will not hurt them.

For feed for the first few days I would recommend stale bread, soaked in milk or water, squeezed dry, and if you have eggs to spare, boil the eggs hard and mix with the bread crumbs. A good feed for young chicks is a cake made of equal parts of shorts, fine corn meal, oat meal and a little lean meat, chopped fine, with a little salt and baking soda added. Cook this in a pan in the oven. I would not feed much green stuff until the chicks are a week or two old. When they are about a week old you can start and feed fine wheat, coarse oat meal, chopped cooked meat, scraps from the table, pot barley, rice and millet seed. I would not feed too much meat at first; the main thing is to keep them warm. I think a good many of the chicks die from not being kept warm enough for the first two or three weeks. Cold and too much soft feed is the cause of so much bowel disease.

Get your chickens out early and be careful how you feed them and keep them clean. Do not forget to give them grit of some kind, as they need it as well as the old fowls. When I say to get your chicks out early I mean about April and the first two weeks of May. I always find that early chicks do the best; they are more free from disease and lice. You all know that more children die in the warm months of summer than at any other time of the year, and so I think it is the same with chicks. That is why I advise you to get them out early.

The discussion which followed the reading of the paper was the best and most helpful of all the winter meetings. Mr. Crosbie gave some practical suggestions, as did also Mr. Lovell, a well known poultry raiser from Ontario. He told of an experiment where he had tested chickens hatched by an incubator and under hens against each other in brooders and with hens and those in the brooders had done the best. Leg weakness in chickens, he said, was due, not so much to the food as to the lack of exercise.

It seemed to be the general opinion that where the chickens were raised with hens it was best to have the hen cooped in bottomless coops and shift them on to new ground every other day or so. The incubator seemed to be the favorite method of hatching chickens, though several members reported excellent success with hens, even where as high as 30 of them had been kept in one room. They were allowed off only once a day for feed and water.

Ed. Brown, Boissevain, writes: "In looking over your report of the Manitoba Poultry Show and list of awards I was very much pleased to notice you gave the judge's score. I file all The Farmers and so can look back at and time and see how such and such an exhibitor's flock scored. I take one exception to your report, which I think was uncalled for, i.e., in writing of Wyandottes you say that the quality of the Whites was far ahead of the Silver Laced. Now that was not the case. I have taken the scores of the first two in each section and allowing the Silvers 1½ points, which you know all parti-colored birds are allowed when compared or competing against solid colors, they stand thus: Cocks—Silver, 92, 89½; White, 91½, 91½.

"Hens—Silver, 92½, 92; White, 93, 92.

"Cockerels—Silver, 91, 90½; White, 91½, 91.

"Pullets—Silver, 91½, 91; White, 92½, 90½.

"The eight birds total up—Silvers, 730½; Whites, 733½, a 'far ahead' difference of 2½ points in favor of the Whites, but two points were lost on second cock. I venture to say that the Silvers were as true in shape as the Whites, or any other variety shown. I was a large exhibitor in that particular class and only want fair play, as any breeder knows that the Silver Wyandotte and Barred Rock are the hardest to get true to color, and that is the reason I stick to Silvers, as it needs such extreme care in mating; but the harder to get, the more satisfaction when you get it."

John Knowlton, Brandon, Man., writes that he has sold all his White Wyandotte pullets. He has a few more cockerels for sale.

In our prize list of the recent Manitoba Poultry Show the name of winner with White P. Rock hens should have read Henry, instead of Haney.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS.

We are right in it for Hatching Eggs this year from the following high bred and prize winning stock. Our Black Minorcas are headed by an imported cock that has been a first prize winner in all the principal cities of the east. Have also two pens of B. P. Rocks, headed by cock bred from the celebrated Bradley Bros., Mass., and N. H. Smith, Ont. One pen S. C. W. Leghorns, Wood & Mitchell strain. Two pens S. C. B. Leghorns, headed by cock winner at Winnipeg Industrial. Last but not least, one pen W. Wyandottes, good color and very strong. For catalogue and prices apply to

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr.,
282 Ellice St., Winnipeg

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK on

and Almanac for 1901, two colors, 160 pages over 100 illustrations of Fowls, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc. How to raise Chickens, successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full description of Poultry houses. All about Incubators, Brooders and thoroughbred Fowls, with lowest prices. Price only 15 cents. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 186, FREEPORT, ILL.

LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS.

Secures another sweeping victory at Manitoba Poultry Show, Jan., 1901, winning 40 prizes on 40 entries. Embracing 23 firsts, 13 seconds, 3 thirds and 1 fourth. Also the \$100.00 challenge cup and gold medal for the highest scoring pen of fowls in the American or Asiatic class. Also silver cup for best pen of solid colored birds on exhibition. And special for best collection of Leghorns. I exhibited 53 birds with an average score of 93.1-10 points. THIS UNPARALLELED RECORD is a fitting supplement to my previous winnings. I have mated up as fine pens of the following varieties that can be found in America. Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians, and American Dominiques. Am now looking for orders for eggs from these grand pens at \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26. A few more choice birds for sale.

Address

GEORGE WOOD

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.



WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING

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\$2 per 13 or 39 for \$5.
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Choice stock for sale in B. P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. No more Wyandottes or Bantams to spare. Eggs in season at \$2.00 a setting.

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\$2.00 for 13 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Houdans. \$2.00 10 M. Brouse Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.

Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

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Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for cockerel mating, one for pullets; both pens are from the best blood to be obtained regardless of price. Eggs for sale \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40.

A. J. CARTER, Box 20, Brandon, Man

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LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

I have one pair of young Toulouse Geese; Barred Rocks, Javas, Brahmas, S.L. Wyandottes, Houdans, Minorcas, R. C. Brown Leghorns, R. B. R. and S. D. Bantams.

Write for circular. I am sole agent for Manitoba and N. W. T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Victor Incubators and Brooders, Mann's Bone Cutters, Green-cut Bone and other poultry supplies.

Address—

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

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As I raise no other breed, I aim to have the best in the Province, and shall sell a limited number of eggs at \$3 per setting 2 settings \$5. I also breed Black African Bantams. A few choice birds for sale. Also Fox Terrier and Scotch Collie Dogs.

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Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.

REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite, Man.

CHAMBERS' B. PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Of course you remember their unparalleled sweep at Brandon's Big Fair. They are just as good now, winning 1st and 2nd on cocks; 1st and 2nd on breeding pens; 2nd hen; 4th pullet; and specials for breeding pen and best display at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition. Also prize-winning B. Minorcas, B. Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns and S.L. Wyandottes. Choice breeding stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. We want a share of your patronage and will use you right.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Man.



Viriden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS Rankin's strain exclusively. A few extra large drakes for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Guaranteed to hatch. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Viriden, Man.

"There are Giants in these days."

BIG

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Winnings at Manitoba Midwinter Show, 1901: Drewry Cup, value \$100, and Gold Medal for best 3 males and 3 females of any variety; Special for best pullet in Show; Special for best pair of Brahmas 1st and 2nd on breeding pens; 1st and 2nd Cockerel, making almost a clean sweep. A few hens for sale.

Eggs—Pen No. 1 - - \$3.00 per setting.
Pen No. 2 - - \$2.00 per setting.
All from prize-winners.

Orders booked now—Write me—

J. W. Higginbotham, Viriden, Man.

W. F. CROSBIE, MANITOU, MAN.,

Breeder of

WHITE and BARRED ROCKS



Fishell's pure white strain have without doubt proved themselves to be the best in the world, and I have bred this strain for 4 years. Have only 8 cockerels left for sale—write me if you want one. Have also a few Barred cockerels left that I will sell cheap to clear out. FEMALES ALL SOLD.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St. Winnipeg

Commission Agent for farmers for guaranteed FRESH EGGS. A few choice Plymouth Rocks for sale. Write for particulars.

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Three Breeding Pens.

Eggs from exhibition birds \$2 per 15. Eggs from first-class breeders \$1 per 13. Am breeding from 40 birds and guarantee satisfaction. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Box 343, Guelph, Ont.

SILVER WYANDOTTES B. MINORCAS.

I have four pens of Wyandottes, all first-class birds. Eggs, \$3, \$2 and \$1.50 per setting. Minorcas \$2. See Feb. 5th Nor'-West Farmer for prizes won. Send postal for circular.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

Edmonton, N.W.T.

Thorough Bred Poultry. None Better in the West.

Eggs for hatching after April 1st. Light Brahmas, \$3 for 13; Black Langshans, \$3 for 13; Cornish Indian Games, \$2 per 13; Cross of Indian Game and Light Brahma, the very best cross for table, \$1 per doz.

After June 1st will sell all my present stock to make room for young stock and new importations. Bargains. Prices on application.

C. deW. MacDONALD,
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SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

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I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. I have three M. B. Turkeys for sale, two males and one female. J. A. KING, Proprietor

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.



The poor quality of much of the fodder being fed throughout the country this winter will tend to lead to the use of something supplementary in the way of a stock food. We note that Fleming & Sons, Brandon, are doing quite a business in filling orders for Fleming's Cattle Food. Farmers should drop them a card and secure information regarding this food.

Stewart Boyd, 274 Main St., Winnipeg, has imported from Ontario a car of the Newmarket oat, which has proved a great favorite in Ontario. This seed is a fine sample, free of all noxious seeds and well worthy the attention of all who desire to introduce a new and promising variety.

A CATALOGUE WORTH HAVING.

We are in receipt of the semi-annual catalogue of the Hudson's Bay Stores, Winnipeg. It is a large book containing hundreds of illustrations and a beautiful cover. Our readers can each of them secure a copy, as it will be mailed free in answer to a postal card request. Better send for it to-day and mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

IS ALL RIGHT FOR SPLINT.

Vonn, Ill., Feb. 10, 1901.

I used Gombault's Caustic Balsam on a horse last spring for splint and it proved all right. WM. REUTECKE.

A HARD PROPOSITION.

A piece of stumpy land is about the hardest proposition that a farmer can run against. It is trying on the man and on the team which tries to work it; but more than that, it is extremely expensive, for a stump takes up a whole lot of ground, which yields no return to the farmer. Do not waste your land; get the stumps out. With the modern appliances such as are manufactured by the Milne Mfg. Co., of Monmouth, Ill., it is an easy matter to clear a piece of stumpy ground. Their Hawkey's Stump Puller or their IXL Grubber will do the work to perfection and with great ease and rapidity. The illustration of this device shows their patent wire rope coupler by which the chain which goes around the stump is fastened to the wire rope, by means of which you can fasten at once to any stump or tree standing anywhere along the line of the rope without waiting to wind up until the end of the rope is brought to the stump or tree you wish to pull. If you have a piece of stumpy ground it will pay you to send for the Milne catalogue. It is full of information on the subject of clearing land. Mention this paper in writing them.

RECENT PATENTS GRANTED IN CANADA WHICH SHOULD PROVE INTERESTING TO YOU.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal, P.Q., and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C., furnish the following list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, and which should prove interesting to all farmers:—

- No. 68,894—Richard Smith, Fort William, Ont., live stock feeding rack.
- No. 68,945—Elijah F. Israel, Wichita, Kan., U.S.A., machine for preparing seeds for planting.
- No. 68,951—Levi Tracey Snow, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., food chopper.
- No. 69,026—Hermisdas Maynard, Montreal, P.Q., cider sifter.
- No. 69,095—Messrs. Norcross & Hallway, Henderson, Ky., U.S.A., churning device.
- No. 69,098—Frank J. Blaschke, Rice's Crossing, Tex., U.S.A., cultivator and cotton chopper.
- No. 69,099—Robert Snell Pence, Kearney, Mo., U.S.A., seed harvester.

Those interested should write for the "Inventor's Help," a 148-page book, containing practical information for inventors, the cost of patents in the principal countries of the world and how inventors are swindled. The book will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents. Address Marion & Marion, Montreal, Que.

We have received a copy of the Ninth Annual Seed Catalogue of Fleming & Sons, Brandon, Man. It contains 32 pages, and devotes itself to garden, field and flower seeds, giving a good deal of practical information, and dealing with those varieties which have been found suited to our climate. See what they say in their advt. in this issue about sending free copies of this catalogue.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, STOCK SHOW.

The special prizes of \$15.00 each offered by the Pasteur Vaccine Company for the best Texas bred and raised Hereford and Shorthorn yearlings in the show were won by Messrs. W. S. & J. B. Ikard, of Henrietta, Texas, with their yearling bull, Warrior 5th, and by Col. J. W. Burgess, of Fort Worth, Texas, with his Shorthorn heifer, Cambridge Rose 8th. The special prizes of \$10.00 each offered by the same company for the best grade Hereford and

grade Shorthorn yearlings, Texas bred and raised, were won by Mr. Tom Hohen, of Nocona, Texas, and Mr. V. O. Hildreth, of Aledo, Texas. The Pasteur Vaccine Company is well-known among cattle-raisers on account of its celebrated Blackleg Vaccine, which was first introduced into this country in 1895. Since that time over two million calves have been successfully treated in the United States and Canada with "Pasteur Vaccine." The company is just issuing some fresh literature, which should be read by every cattleman. It will be mailed free on application to the Pasteur Vaccine Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, or their agents, W. J. Mitchell & Co., Winnipeg.

USED CAUSTIC BALSAM FOR 15 YEARS.

West Chester, Pa., Dec. 9, 1900.

For fifteen years I have been using your Gombault's Caustic Balsam with splendid results. M. C. COTTON.

Prizes for Seed Oats.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson has distributed another portion of the \$10,000 donated by Sir Wm. C. Macdonald for the encouragement among boys and girls of the Dominion of the selection of seed grain.

The names of those in Manitoba and the N. W. T. who have been successful in winning prizes, with 100 selected heads of oats, are as follows:—

Manitoba—John Wells, Roland, \$25; Rene Gordon, Lorette, \$20; Marriion Sherris, Rapid City, \$15; Fritz Lundgren, Scandinavia, \$12; Ragnhild Lundgren, Scandinavia, \$10.

Northwest Territories — Annie H. Bourne, Innisfail, \$25; Talbot E. Steuck, Abernethy, \$20; Floyd M. Strong, Olds, \$15; S. Kirkham, Salt-coats, \$12; Jessie M. Guthrie, Adair, \$10; Hubert Anslow, Wascana, \$8; Melonise Prevost, Flett Springs, \$5; Walter Strong, Olds, \$5; Arthur Mitchell, Grenfell, \$5.

In connection with this distribution there is one fact which a little study will make evident, viz., that the prizes are well scattered—no locality seems to have a monopoly upon the growing of good oats. In Manitoba the winners live between 100 and 200 miles apart, and in the N. W. T. the winning samples come from each one of the three of the occupied territories.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day



FREE 3 OPALS

showing all the colors of the rainbow, set in a splendidly finished Solid-Gold Alloy ring, given for selling only 10 beautifully finished, sized Cabinet Photographs of the Queen at 10c. each. Everyone gets a good picture of Her Majesty. Sell them, return the money, and receive this superb Opal Ring in a handsome plush-lined box, postpaid.

THE HOME ART CO., Box 877 Toronto.

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We wish to impress on you the fact that we have the most complete plant for the manufacture of jewelry, west of the Great Lakes. We can reproduce or make from sketch almost any piece of jewelry you wish. And you will find our prices as reasonable as quality and good work will allow. Our stamp of quality means what it says, and the name Andrew is a guarantee of quality.

Our repair department is second to none in Canada.

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McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$80.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

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J. D. CAMERON, Esq., Messrs. Cameron & Philipps, Barristers.
REV. CANON MATHESON.

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Company is chartered by Government to accept and execute any kind of Trust or Agency, and to act in any of the following capacities: Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Liquidator, General Agent.

Accepted by the Courts as a Trust Company under approval of order of Lieut.-Governor-in-Council for the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.

Official Administrator, Guardian ad-litem for Manitoba. Funds received for investment in first mortgage securities. Principal and interest guaranteed. Estates managed. Rents, Interest, Dividends, Coupons and other income collected. Safety Deposit Boxes for rent; all sizes at reasonable prices. Parcels received for safe custody. Correspondence invited. Solicitors bringing Estates, Administrations, etc., to the Company are continued in the professional care of same.

No Charge is made for drafting of Wills and Custody thereof when the testator designs the appointment of the Company as Executor, Trustee or Guardian.

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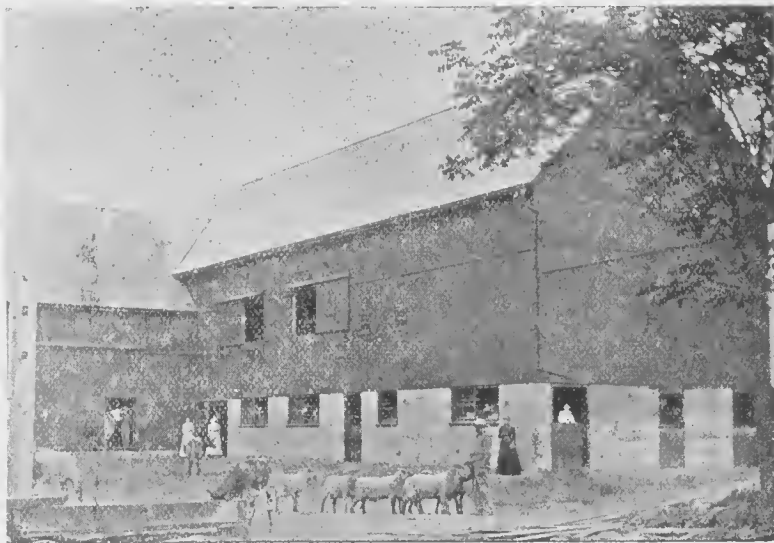
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ARTHUR STEWART, Manager.

J. V. COOPER OF PICTON, ONT.

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE
AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, ALSO
SPEAKS VERY HIGHLY OF BATTLE'S

Thorold Cement.



Barn of J. V. Cooper, Picton, Ont. Size 31 and 46 ft. in width by 100 ft in length. Basement Walls and Floors built with Thorold Cement.

Read what J. V. Cooper says about Battle's Thorold Cement.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,
Manufacturers of Thorold Cement,
THOROLD, ONT.

Picton, Ont., Aug. 6, 1900.

Dear Sirs: It is with pleasure that I testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement, having used last season 160 bbls. in construction of basement walls and floors for barn, under supervision of Mr. J. Watson, a very competent man. Size, 31 and 46 ft. in width by 100 ft. in length. In basement are 19 sashes—6 lights 12 x 16—which makes basement both pleasant and healthy. While constructing, some were very little in favor of rock cement, but now they all make the same expression, both farmers and mechanics, and say that it is the finest basement they were ever in. As regards both wet and frost last winter, it proved entirely satisfactory; therefore I can honorably recommend it to any person for building concrete walls or floors. Respectfully yours,

J. V. COOPER,
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Correspondence Solicited.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

ESTATE
OF

JOHN BATTLE

THOROLD,
ONT.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY.

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 150 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, MAR. 5, 1901.



THE CONVENTIONS.

Convention week, as it has now come to be called, is always an important week, because at the annual meetings of the various live stock and dairy associations matters pertaining to the welfare of their respective industries are discussed and plans formulated for the future. On the whole the conventions may be said to have been very successful and show that along all lines progress is being made. The past season, though disastrous to the exclusive grain grower, was not so to the stock raiser. On the contrary, it has had a beneficial effect, because it has very clearly demonstrated that if the highest success is to be obtained stock raising must play a prominent part in farm operations of the future. We are pleased to see the Horse Breeders' Association taking its proper place alongside the others and having a successful gathering, as the horse interests are perhaps the largest and most important in the province. They are to be congratulated on securing the services of such a well-known authority as Mr.

Alex. Galbraith, and his two addresses, one of which we have pleasure in giving in this issue, were well worth taking a good deal of trouble to hear.

The attendance of members from all parts of the province was good, in fact, much better than expected. We missed some of the old familiar faces, but there were new ones to take their place. Some disappointment was felt about Professor Curtiss, of Iowa, not being able to be present as advertised, for his ability as a lecturer and demonstrator of the principles which underlie stock breeding and feeding are well recognized, and this with his extensive practical experience, make him a speaker whom all wanted to hear. However, we think his place was ably taken by Professor Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Professor Grisdale, of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

We were sorry to note the absence of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson. It is impossible for him to be in two places at once in this big country, but the feeling seemed to be general that he might have stretched a point and been with us, as the west has seen nothing of him since this time last year. There are many conditions here in relation to the live stock industry which need his attention and we hope to see him looking into these in the near future.

Professor Robertson, with his assistants, are hosts in themselves along the line of dairying, and the excellent talk by Mr. Black on the B.C. dairy market and its sources of supply should prove very interesting to Manitoba dairymen.

The agitation and discussion that has taken place lately about the quality of our dairy produce will, without doubt have a beneficial effect in rousing all patrons, makers and dealers to strive for higher quality.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORTS.

Bulletin No. 36 from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and dated Dec. 3rd, is, as regards promptitude of issue, a great improvement on the issues of previous years. It gives within the space of 50 pages a resume of the yields made on the various trial plots of grain, fodder corn, roots and potatoes. Part of the tables is confined to the returns from Agassiz, Nappan and the Central, but in others the returns made are for all the stations. The advantage to the farmers of this early publication is that they are enabled by the information here supplied to make their selections for the coming season in ample time from the sorts found to average best all over. Should there be no bulk samples of the desired variety within reach, the farmer can by prompt application to Dr. Saunders, at Ottawa, secure a sample 3-lb. bag of the seed, which he can then sow at home for future use. We remind applicants that all such applications are carried free if addressed to Dr. Saunders, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

It is not safe to name only one variety. Name two or three, so that if the supply of one sort has given out, you may still have some thing else. Meantime, we must congratulate Dr. Saunders on this timely issue of information that must be useful to every farmer. It is only the pressure of other matter on our space that prevents us from copying several of the most important of these returns, but they can be had by any farmer who will take the trouble to write for them to Ottawa.

THE MUNICIPAL CONVENTIONS.

The 6th and 7th of March saw a very large gathering in Winnipeg of representatives from the various municipalities of the province. They came by invitation of the government to confer on the amendments that might be thought desirable in the Municipal Act and oth-

CONSUMPTION

begins and leaves off in thousands of people, who never suspect it. It isn't much more than a pimple—indeed it is a pimple—lung pimple.

Health, all round it, stops it—just as a skin pimple gets stopped.

How to get that health all round it: take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil and be careful.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

er matters bearing on rural interests. The idea was a good one, and the response made to the invitation showed that it was popular. The work to be done was first parcelled out among committees, and afterwards revised in committee of the whole. Alex. Morrison, reeve of Dufferin, made an excellent chairman, and Geo. Halse, Cornwallis, an equally capable clerk. On the proposed changes of the Act the following resolutions were finally agreed on: In favor of a uniform system of municipal book-keeping and periodical government inspection of all such books. A new clause empowering councils of cities, towns and villages to provide for curfew bells. An increase in wolf bounty to \$2 a head, government to pay half the bounty. Modification of the herd law. Equitable arrangement for the payment of drainage and road work. Proposed amendments on the present methods of collecting taxes were, after free discussion, set aside. Hail insurance was freely discussed at the closing session, and a motion for a government scheme operated so far through the present municipal machinery unanimously approved of. A composite scheme of assessment, partly over the whole agricultural area, partly on the agricultural crop area, was introduced by R. N. Wilson, Marrinhurst, and considered favorably, but the details were left to the legislature. A scheme for furnishing seed grain loans in cases where the applicants are unable to provide it for themselves, which some one proposes to put through the legislature, brought out a strong amount of denunciation. It has been abused in the past, would be the same in the future, and was condemned here by 37 to 3. It was unanimously agreed to oppose the proposal made by lumber manufacturers to increase the duty on American lumber. A considerable majority were in favor of an agricultural college.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

At the recent cattle breeders' convention the Hon. Thos. Greenway introduced a resolution condemning the tuberculin test and asking the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to use his influence to have it done away with as a condition to the free entry of pure bred stock from Canada to the United States and vice versa. The Farmer cannot go as far as some of the breeders did at the convention in denouncing the tuberculin test as worse than useless. In the hands of properly qualified men and properly used the tuberculin test is a valuable agent for determining the presence of tuberculosis in the animal system. Many veterinarians do not know how to use it rightly, and it is the abuse of the test that has led to its general condemnation as useless. Used to keep disease out of our land by imposing it as one of the conditions under which pure bred stock intended for breeding

purposes is admitted into Canada from the United States and vice versa it has proved a hindrance to trade and is useless, for it is being used for a purpose it was never intended to serve. It is the abuse of its use for this purpose that has particularly led stockmen to condemn it.

So long as the United States authorities accepted the certificates of duly authorized Canadian veterinarians that animals had passed the test successfully, there was little trouble. But when the United States authorities undertook to select their own men to do this testing and then appoint only one man at Buffalo to test all cattle coming from Canada, the stockmen rose in rebellion. And justly so, for it leaves the whole western trade with the United States dependent upon one man. It is utterly impossible for one man, and he in Buffalo, to do all the testing for Canada. Therefore, earnest effort is being made to have this stumbling block to the successful development of Canadian pure bred herds removed, for the American market has been for many years by far the best market for our surplus pure bred stock.

Recently a deputation of stockmen waited upon the Minister of Agriculture urging upon him the absolute necessity of having some change made, not only with regard to testing at the boundary line, but also in our Contagious Diseases Act, removing tuberculosis from the list of contagious diseases. The only concession granted to this request was that the hides of animals killed for tuberculosis could be sold instead of burned.

More recently the report comes from Ottawa that the test is to be abolished between Canada and the United States but maintained by both countries against England. This, we hope, is true, and while not all the stockmen want and should have, is at least a big step in the right direction.



No one needs to be told to try to cure a cough. But any one will be glad to be told of a means of cure which will be thorough and lasting. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine which can be confidently relied on to cure diseases of the organs of respiration. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis and bleeding of the lungs. It cures when nothing else will cure, and the local physician says: "There is nothing more that we can do."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

The dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid by less meritorious medicines, will sometimes try and sell a substitute when the "Discovery" is asked for. No substitute medicine will satisfy the sick like "Golden Medical Discovery." It always helps. It almost always cures.

"Two years ago a severe cough started on me and I was also bothered with catarrh," writes Mr. F. Skjod, of Danewood, Chicago Co., Minn. "I could not sleep nights, as the cough was worse at night. I tried several cough medicines, but to no avail, until a year ago, when I got so bad I could not breathe through my nose at times. I then tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and at the same time using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, I am a well man. I can thank Dr. Pierce for my good health, and will recommend his medicines to any one suffering from the same trouble."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

—Robert Adamson, of Virden, will shortly go to Scotland to try and bring out capable farm hands to assist farmers in the coming season. Before going, he is to visit the principal towns in the agricultural districts to meet such farmers as wish to have men engaged.

—Dufferin Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition on July 18th and 19th. It will also hold a plowing match some time in June.

—Wheat was sown at Stirling, near Lethbridge, on February 28th. In 1885 ten acres were sown at the bottom of range 17, near Lena. Part of that sowing was allowed to stand. The rest was plowed up and re-sown on April 16th, making double the yield of the earlier sown.

—The closing dates for receiving manuscripts in our competition for "Arrangement of Farm Buildings" and in our two contests for household articles have passed, and the prize-winners will be announced as soon as possible. There has been a very satisfactory response from our readers in these competitions. We have received over 50 plans of building arrangement and between 30 and 40 manuscripts in our household competitions.

—J. D. Baskerville, of Dominion City, has written to the local paper, suggesting that steps should be taken to have a cottage hospital for that district. His programme is that 500 farmers shall each sow an acre or two more this coming summer. This, at 15 bushels an acre and 50c. a bushel, would mean \$3,750. Either that or a calf raised for the hospital would mean the same thing, and even \$5,000 could be got to start an hospital with the first year of the century. Other places might find it worth while to take the hint.

—As is known to a good many farmers have, the introduction of new hybrids in all manner of farm crops has had great prominence in the old country of late, principally as the result of the work of the Garton Bros. in Lancashire. These hybrids are being tried on several experimental farms, both in England and Scotland. The aggregate result is that all the new breeds produce more grain and less straw than the old sorts. But what is the good of heavy heads if there is not a robust stalk to carry them? Big head is not an absolutely faultless quality, either in men or cereals.

—We spread ourselves too much in our methods of western farming. Land is cheap and the virgin soil productive to a wonderful degree, but this prodigality of nature has actually what we may call a demoralizing effect. We are wasteful in our methods and do far too little careful thinking. The true ideal of farming is by correct insight and sound thinking to get a maximum of results from a minimum expenditure of mere labor. Enlightened effort is pleasant as well as profitable, work unseasoned by thought is drudgery and hateful for that reason.

Black Minorcas. Golden Wyandottes AND BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, Jan., 1901, I won 14 prizes: 6 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third. I exhibited 25 birds with an average score of 93.11-50 points, the highest scoring Black Minorcas ever shown in Manitoba. Minorca eggs, No. 1 pen, \$3, No. 2 pen, \$2. Wyandotte eggs, No. 1 pen \$3, No. 2 pen \$2. Bantams, \$2.

THOS. REID, 293 LIZZIE ST. WINNIPEG

If you want fresh

SEEDS or an up-to-date SEED DRILL

Write—J. M. PERKINS, Winnipeg
The leading Seedsman of the West.
Catalogue now ready.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

PLANERS AND MATCHERS

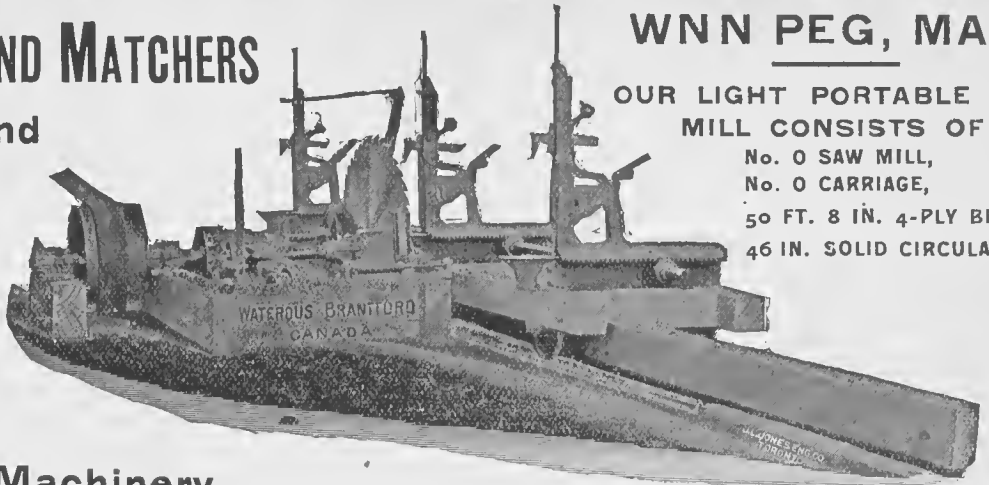
Engines and Boilers

LATH MILLS SHINGLE MILLS

AND ALL KINDS
OF

Saw Mill Machinery.

No. 0 Saw Mill with 3 Block No. 0 Steel Girder Carriage.



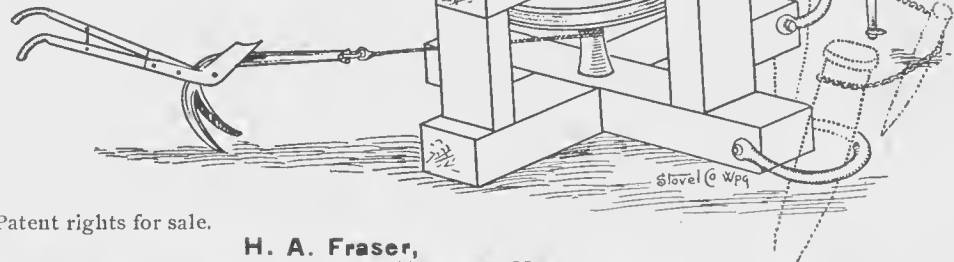
WNN PEG, MAN.

OUR LIGHT PORTABLE SAW
MILL CONSISTS OF

- No. 0 SAW MILL,
- No. 0 CARRIAGE,
- 50 FT. 8 IN. 4-PLY BELT.
- 46 IN. SOLID CIRCULAR SAW

FRASER'S PATENT Scrub- Puller.

Patented
October 10, 1899.



Patent rights for sale.

H. A. Fraser,
Hamiota, Man.

This is not a big stump machine, but a scrub-puller. The quickest, cleanest, cheapest and best rig made for taking out scrub. Takes poplars up to 4 inches, and willows up to 3 inches through.

One horse does the work, walking straight ahead, then backing up for the next root. Beats the scrub-plow because it only needs one horse, leaves no roots behind and breaks no haruess. Hook or power sold separate.

Prices, testimonials, etc., on application.



Wheat.

On Feb. 22nd we quoted Chicago contract wheat at 75c. for May. That is exactly the figure last quoted as we again go to press. On the home market a merely nominal trade is doing. Prices are for 1 hard, 83c., 2 hard, 78c., 3 hard, 67c.
For week ending March 7th the Winnipeg inspections were: 1 hard, 12 cars, 2 hard, 39, 3 hard, 61, no grade, 242, other grades 3; Total, 357 cars wheat. Oats, 13 cars; flax, 1 car.

Oats.

Prices are still getting a little firmer. Edmonton oats are worth 42c. on track, but cannot be warranted free of foul seeds at any price. Wild oats cannot be cleaned out, but smaller seeds can, and should be cleaned out before sowing. Local oats are worth 38c. to 40c. and not many offering.

Barley.

Prices are hardening, as even when mixed with wild oats and unfit for seed, it can be sold as feed at a cent a pound. Good, clean seed barley is almost impossible to secure at any price.

Corn.

As feed No. 3 corn is now worth 46c. to 48c. on the track at Winnipeg. This is 2c. higher than our last quotation.

Flour and Feed.

Prices unchanged. Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.10; Glenora Patent, \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60; and Imperial XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 98 pounds. Bran, \$14; shorts, \$16 per ton. Ground feed is \$25 per ton for mixed and \$20 for corn.

Dairy Goods.

Creamery butter, out of stock, 22c. Choice fresh is in good demand and is worth 16c. on a commission basis. Poorer quality goes around the 12c. figure.
Cheese is going about 10c. to the retail trade.

Eggs.

The present fine weather will stop importations from the south. At country points, 20c. is the going price, but with a downward tendency if the weather keeps fine. Strictly fresh in the city are worth more for the best family trade.

Cattle.

Choice beef cattle are far from plentiful, and will reach the 4c. mark for the Easter trade. Secondary qualities, 3c. to 4c. Yearling stockers run from \$14 to \$17. Mutton, out of store, is worth 9c.

Farmers' Grain

SHIP
YOUR

THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.

PARSONS & ARUNDELL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Potatoes

We can at all times place your consignment at top prices, with prompt returns. Try us with your next shipment.

253 King Street, - Winnipeg.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

Currie's Pumps

Established in 1873.

RUPERT ST. EAST, WINNIPEG.

Opposite Brunswick Hotel.

For Canada Only.

The seeds in the Steele-Briggs catalogue are for Canada. They will grow in Canada. They are suited to Canada. There are more seeds listed in the Steele Briggs Catalogue than in any other Canadian catalogue. We will send for 15c. this big new catalogue and a half packet of our Extra Early Steele-Briggs Whitehead Cauliflower, which, wherever shown, took first prize. Both by mail, 15c.
THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd.
TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

Farmers' Institute MEETINGS.

MR. GEORGE LANG, of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and T. N. WILLING, Chief Inspector of Noxious Weeds for the Territories, accompanied by a member of Prof. Robertson's staff of Dairy Experts, will deliver addresses on Agricultural subjects, with special reference to Tree Planting, Small Fruit Growing, Noxious Weeds and Insects, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of the Northwest Territories at the following points and on the undermentioned dates:—

Rbenezer school house, Friday, March 8, 3 p.m.
Yorkton, Mere dith hall, Saturday, Mar. 9, 3 p.m.
Crescent Lake school house, Monday, Mar. 11, 2.
Saltoats agricultural hall, Tuesday, Mar. 12, 2pm
Clunaher school house, Wednesday, Mar. 13, 1 pm
Riversdale school house, Thursday, Mar. 14, 1 pm
Thingvalla hall, Friday, Mar. 15, 1 p.m.
Rothbury, Saturday, Mar. 16, 1 p.m.
Sumner, Monday, Mar. 18, 3 p.m.
Esterhazy, Tuesday, Mar. 19, 1 p.m.
Ohlen, Tuesday, Mar. 19, 8 p.m.
Whitewood agricultural hall, Wednesday, March 20, 3 p.m.

These meetings will also be addressed by local farmers. All persons and especially farmers interested in progressive agriculture are invited to attend these meetings at which discussion and enquiry will be encouraged.

CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,
Regina, February 28, 1901.



"What we have we'll hold"

As every man who has purchased Page Fencing knows he has the best Fence on the market.

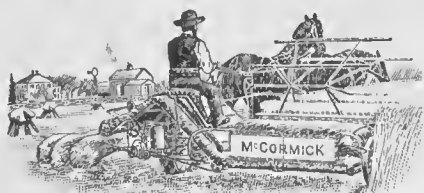
"What we hav'nt we're after"

and if you are in the market for fencing we would like to have you consider the merits of the "Page" Fence. Coiled Wire, made in our own Wire Mill, woven by ourselves. Shipped already to put up.

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

D. ROSS, Box 633 W'pg. General Agent.
Fence in Stock.

**McCORMICK BINDERS**

Win Everywhere.

**McCORMICK MOWERS**

4½ ft. 5 ft. 6 ft.

**McCORMICK RAKES**

Hand & Self-dump, 8 ft. 9 ft. 10 ft. 12 ft.

McCORMICK WINS AT PARIS.

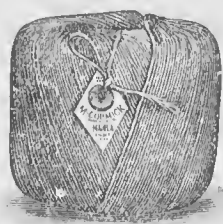
The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, has been awarded the Grand Prize on Harvesting Machines at the Paris Exposition. This is the highest award.

The McCormick Company also received the highest award, a gold medal, on binder twine, for the superior quality of its product. Special twine machinery from the celebrated McCormick twine mill was exhibited to the jury and awarded a medal.

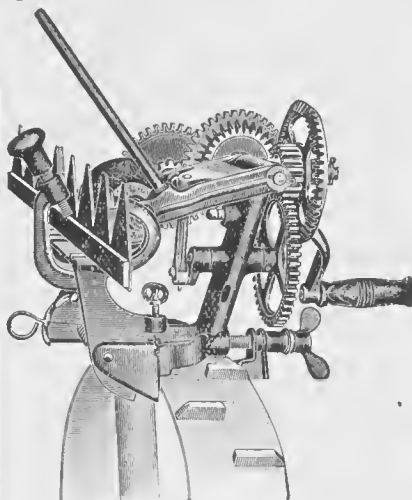
The McCormicks have received the largest number of awards, as well as the highest awards made to any American exhibitor. In addition to the Grand Prize on machines and Gold Medal on twine they have received two medals in the department of metallurgy for superiority in forming metals into special parts for machines; in the department of machinery a medal for factory machinery, and also silver and bronze medals in other classes, six medals in all, besides the Grand Prize.

The International juries of the Exposition have recognized the great revolution wrought by McCormick machines and this large number of awards is a great triumph for America.

In addition to winning these awards, the Gold Medal and 200 francs, the single highest award for binders, was won easily by the McCormick Binder at the field trial at Coulommiers on July 19, against all comers. This is the greatest and most important trial held in France during the Exposition year.

**McCORMICK TWINE**

Spun Right—Balled Right—Ties Right.

**McCORMICK KNIFE and TOOL GRINDER**

The Latest and Best.

Send for Catalogue, etc., to

W. A. CAVANAUGH, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg.
W. J. CUMMINGS, Gen. Agent, Regina.

Speltz

GREATEST OF ALL CEREALS

for feeding all kinds of live stock. It will grow more feed to the acre than any grain or forage plant on earth. Those who have tested it claim as follows: "100 bu. of seed and 4 tons hay per acre." "90 bu. of seed and nearly 8 tons of hay per acre." "First year thresh 50 to 80 bu. of grain equal to corn, barley, oats, rye, peas or wheat as food, and then comes 4 to 6 tons of straw hay equal to timothy."

These are extracts from letters in our possession, all properly signed and dated, and are authentic. It is destined to revolutionize the growing of combined grain and forage crops. Salzer says so—he never fools the farmer.

Speltz, Rape, Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass

(12 tons hay per acre and 20 pasturage besides) will make a success of growing and fattening live stock everywhere, under every condition and in every kind of soil.

Send 10c Stamps and This Notice and we will mail you free 10 pkgs Grain, Grass and Rape Farm Seeds, including above worth \$10 to get a start with, and our great illustrated and descriptive Seed Catalogue. Catalog tells. 349

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

SEEDS for 1901.

SEND TO **KEITH & CO.,**
Winnipeg, Man.

Catalogues mailed on application. P.O. Box 456.

SEED OATS

Newmarket Oats yielded from 80 to 100 bushels per acre in Ontario. For sale by.

STEWART BOYD,

274 Main Street, - Winnipeg.

THE WESTERN
FARMERS'

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE :
251 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

D. PRITCHARD, President. H. S. Paterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1382.

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for three months ending February 12th, 1901, \$1145.11.

Write for particulars. **AGENTS WANTED.**

Send
for
Prices
of
the

"ACME"

Grain Pickers AND Sub-surface Packers

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, Ltd.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

MUSIC. Bargains in Musical Instruments.

Since our annual stocktaking, February 1st, we have on hand a large assortment of TRAVELLERS SAMPLES, which we are now offering at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent or one-third less than their regular selling price while they last. They 33 cent. are as follows—

	Regular	Selling	Price	\$3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	and 6.00
Autoharps,				2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	to 8.00
Accordeons	"	"	"	3.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	to 18.00
Violins	"	"	"	5.00	6.50	7.00	9.00	to 16.00
Guitars	"	"	"	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	to 14.00
Mandolines	"	"	"	5.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	to 16.00
Banjos	"	"	"					

The above goods are all in first-class playing condition and in good general order, but we cannot offer them as entirely new goods, and offer them at this reduction to make room for new stock. Secure some of these snaps—they are good ones.

REMEMBER, we carry the largest stock of Sheet Music, Music Books and Musical Instruments west of Toronto.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. Canada's Greatest Music House. Head Office Toronto 192 BANNATYNE AVENUE Winnipeg.

Stephens'

PURE READY MIXED PAINT

The Quality of the Oil is the
LIFE of the PAINT.

Made with Manitoba Raw
and Boiled Linseed Oil.

Manufactured by

G. F. STEPHENS & CO. Ltd.

WINNIPEG.

And sold by UP-TO-DATE Hardware Dealers between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean.



FREE DRESSED DOLL

Given for selling only 2 doz. beautifully finished full-sized PHOTOGRAPHS of the Queen at 10cts each. Everyone wants a good picture of Her Majesty. This pretty doll has rosy cheeks, red lips, blue eyes, and an abundance of light, curly hair. She is 19 inches tall, with movable head, arms, and legs. Her dress is of rich material, cut in the latest style and beautifully trimmed with velvet and lace. Her hat is extremely fashionable and she has also stockings, slippers, and underclothing. Write for photos. Sell them, return the money, and we send this beautiful Doll, all charges paid. **THE HOME ART CO., BOX 815, TORONTO, ONT.**



Solid gold or silver chain bracelet given for selling only 1 doz. beautifully finished full size cabinet photographs of the Queen, at 10c each. Everyone wants a good picture of her Majesty. Write and we mail the photo. Sell them, return the money, and receive this beautiful bracelet in a neat box, postpaid. **THE HOME ART CO., Box 815 Toronto, Ont.**

When writing advertisers, mention this paper.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Planting Small Fruits, Etc.

J. A. G., Coulee, Assa.: "1. Could you give me information as to a good, reliable nursery firm? Also please give the address of some good garden seeds firms. 2. I want to try strawberries, raspberries and grapes this summer. Which is the best way to plant them? The soil is sandy. Would it do to plant grapes close to raspberries and strawberries?"

Answer.—1. In this issue you will find the advertisements of a number of nurserymen and seedsmen. We can recommend any of them as being reliable.

2. Any good nurseryman from whom you purchase plants can give you a good deal of information in regard to the best ways of planting and handling. You may scratch grapes from your list of experiments, as they are sure to fail. In attempting to raise strawberries and raspberries in your district, you will probably find the uncertain and slight rainfall to be one of the greatest difficulties. In order to overcome this it will be likely that you will need a small patch of irrigated land such as you will find on some of the ranch holdings along the creeks around Maple Creek. It is also likely that in order to achieve any degree of success a liberal application of coarse manure will have to be made to the plants in the fall, so as to protect them during the winter. In selecting strawberries, care must always be taken to make sure that varieties with "imperfect" flowers are not planted by themselves, as disappointment is the inevitable result.

Champion Butter-Making in 1887.

Geo. Caron, St. Charles, Man.: "In the circular calling the Butter and Cheese Association together it is stated that I got first prize at the 'Provincial' Exhibition at Toronto in 1887 for factory butter, Mr. Barre being second; also that Mr. Barre got first at the 'Dominion' show at Ottawa, the same year, and I the second. Also, that Mr. Barre made both lots of butter. These statements are every one of them incorrect. It was the Dominion show at Toronto that year, and I was therefore champion of the Dominion, for factory butter. At the 'Provincial' show, Ottawa, I was placed second to Mr. Barre. But he did not make, as that circular states, the butter which I showed. It was made by myself alone, and Mr. Barre knows it. Please let your readers know it too."

Hens too Fat.

Farmer's Wife, Ninette, Man.: "What is the matter with our hens? In the morning they are apparently all right, but by afternoon they seem as if they were dead, they are so helpless. Some of them are generally better again in the morning, but some are helpless on their legs for two or three days. Their ration is wheat and mash, of bran, shorts and potatoes and raw vegetables, with skim milk and water."

Answer by George Wood, Louise Bridge, Man.: "The trouble with your hens is that they are too fat, causing them to go off their feet and be completely useless. Hens in this condition, if laying, generally lay soft-shelled eggs. You are feeding too fattening a ration. Cut down your mash to one-half bran, one-quarter shorts and the bulk of boiled cabbage and turnips. Don't use boiled potatoes for laying hens, as they are too fattening. Keep the floor covered with about six inches of straw, scatter a few handfuls of oats or screenings in the litter in the morning, to start them to work. Give raw turnips and cabbage at noon, and mash at night. The idea is to keep your hens scratching all day, which they will not do if fed a full feed in the morning, so keep your birds a little hungry all day to encourage them to work. Then, at night, send them to roost with a full crop and they will not get too fat."

Re Rolling Grain.

D. McCuaig, Macdonald, Man.: "I notice an enquiry from Mr. Borthwick, of Franklin, re rolling before or after seeding. I also note your answer. I would like to add some of my experience, if you can spare the space. I always did my rolling immediately after seeding, or not at all. I cannot see any good in rolling after the grain is up, as it is apt to retard the growth for a short time, and time is money when it is harvest time and the nights are turning cold. The past season I used the McColm roller (advertised in your columns) immediately after the drill. My soil did not drift; my grain came on altogether. At cutting time the draft was much lighter and I am sure the rolling would also hasten the ripening. I am convinced that this is a farmer's friend, for it has more than paid for itself in one season, and is a machine that will never wear out."

Boring for Water.

R. H. S., Battleford, Sask.: "I have a well now 40 ft. deep which does not give me sufficient water, and I have been told there have been wells in the same kind of earth in Manitoba. My well is through clay about 30 feet, then I came to material of a darker color, then to dark, chalky stuff for about three feet, then to regular hard pan, so hard that we could only make about two feet a day. We went through about seven feet of this hard pan. We got water in it; the deeper we went the more water we seemed to get. The well will now rise five feet in 24 hours. I left it all last summer and it kept coming higher until it rose to 20 feet. 1. By digging deeper is there any danger of losing what water I now have? 2. Will a common well auger bore through that hard pan? 3. Is it by going through this hard pan that the flowing wells are got in Manitoba?"

Answer by H. Cater, Brandon, Man.—1. Not much danger. It has happened in some cases, but not very often. I think you will be wise to dig, or bore deeper.

2. A common well boring machine will bore through hard pan. In your case, I think I would dig it, as digging will give you a larger body of water. If you just want to test it, I would advise you to get a government drill, if there are any in the district. If there is none, then take a common 2-inch wood auger and get a long shank welded on to it, with a handle to turn it with. The shank should be made of 8-inch or 1-inch square iron. With this auger you can test it, at least 20 ft. below where it is dug, by using a windlass to pull the auger back when it gets too hard to pull it back by hand. This will give you an idea of how deep the hard pan is. If you can strike gravel or sand below it, you might find an abundant supply of water, and if it did not rise in the 2-inch hole you could dig down to where the water is.

3. Overflowing wells are sometimes found in Manitoba under such conditions as yours, and you might find one. In that case, the 2-inch test auger hole would suffice."

C.P.R. Freight Rates.

H. J. F. Reed, Rossland, B.C.: "There are two statements in your editorial of Feb. 5th issue that I have not found quite correct. One is re rate of transportation of farm produce from Manitoba to B.C. The lowest rate I know of from Brandon to Rossland is \$1.75 per 100 lbs. I should be glad if you could let me know how such a rate as you speak of could be obtained. Another thing is that all the delay is not the fault of the farmer. I had some shipments of beef, pork, poultry and butter from Brandon this winter and in each case it took 27 and 28 days to arrive here. Owing to the long delay and thawing it arrived in poor condition. The transportation service at present is the greatest hindrance the western shipper has to deal with."

Answer.—The above was referred to the C. P. R. General Freight Agent at Winnipeg, Mr. McInnes, who answers as follows: "I have received from Manager Whyte your letter entitled 'Our Natural Market.'"

"The rate of \$1.25 referred to is the carload rate in effect from Manitoba points to Nelson, Rossland and West Kootenay points, on butter, cheese and eggs. The rate of \$1.75 referred to by Mr. Reed is the less than carload rate."

"With regard to the statement that a less than carload shipment took 27 or 28 days in transit from Manitoba points to Rossland, I would say that this is the first complaint I have received on the subject, and I think there must have been some exceptional circumstances. If Mr. Reed made a complaint to our local agent at Rossland or district agent at Nelson, the matter would have at once been investigated. I have taken the liberty of retaining a copy of Mr. Reed's letter and am writing to Mr. Macdonell, our assistant general freight agent, at Nelson, B.C., asking that he get the facts in the case. Of course, on less than carload shipments, it is impossible to make as good time as afforded on carload lots, but it is our desire to afford a prompt service on less than carload lots."

"During the summer special refrigerator cars are operated on schedule for produce in small quantities from Manitoba to West Kootenay points."

Good Wages for Hired Man.

David Marwood, Treherne, Man.: "I noticed an article in your Feb. 20th issue in regard to cattle and hired help. I would like to tell this hired man that if he is a good one, he and a good many more can get work in this district, equivalent to the value of six fairly good cattle, and I hope (as well as a number of others) that a number of good men will come to this part this spring to work."

Draft Stallions.

F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette: "On page 2 of the Jan. 5th issue of The Farmer the writer invites correspondence on the question of draft stallions. In reply I will try and give my views on the question. It depends partly on one's situation, on closeness to city, town or village, and also to individual taste, as to what one should breed. For myself, I like size, but not slow size. I like to see horses active, and as a rule they are not because nature cannot make things both fine and coarse in the one body. I do not like Clydes and Shires because they are too hairy for this country, and also because we cannot afford to buy the best and bring them out here to compete with the weeds at \$12, or even \$5, service fee. One reason Clydes predominate here is that you can get them quickly by breeding them. I be-

lieve five crosses entitles one to registration. Another reason, following and caused by the former, is that they are cheaper than any other draught breed. I do not see why we need so much feather here. I have a Clyde mare, and in the spring she is hard to clean, on account of the hair on her legs, while my clean limbed horses are a pleasure in comparison."

"It is very hard to pick a horse that would suit everyone, but for a draft breed give me the Percherons. Why? Because they are very active for a large horse, very easily kept, better bred, with no hair on their legs. They are also better in front than most horses, using big collars in proportion to size, thus doing away with sore shoulders to a great extent, because of the large bearing surface. As a rule the Percheron sire would cost twice as much as the Clyde, so very few are brought into this country, but to the south of us they form about 75 per cent. of all the heavy breeds. A man once told me he did not like the Percheron, but liked the French horse better. Now for the lighter sort. I will say—and from experience—that on the farm, and for the usual work in connection, the light horse will outwork the heavy. It seems that the heavy horse sinks deeper in the fields and labors more to get along, while the light and active pulls the same load there with greater ease. I had a team at work all summer composed of a Clyde mare and a half-bred Percheron, and a broncho mare, the two former would be about 1,300 lbs. each, the broncho about 900. They broke 20 acres of very dry land, also did 140 acres summerfallowing, all with even whiffletree. The Clyde lost a great deal, the Percheron a little and the broncho did not lose a pound. The conditions were the same in every way and the only reason I can think of is, the broncho was by a Thoroughbred sire and extra good. As to breed, I like the Thoroughbred, because he is the foundation of nearly all the breeds, very active, of fair size, tough and long-lived. He also has great producing powers and a sire will stamp all his progeny. The Thoroughbred will, with the common farm mare, give you the best horse for the farm that you can breed. Although you won't get so much for him as for a good drafter, you can raise him cheaper and strike perfection oftener. The drafter is a Klondike which very few can find. Will say in conclusion: Give me size, if active, but give me activity before size."

Note.—We are pleased to have Mr. Lowe's ideas, but think he will find that he cannot register a five-cross animal in the Clydesdale record. He may in the Canadian Draught Horse Register, for that is not of pure Clydesdale breeding. Will be pleased to hear from others.

Earliness of Speltz.

Greenhorn, Fleming, Assa.: "Can you tell me whether spelt can be sown late like barley, or does it take as long as wheat to ripen? How much per acre should be sown?"

Answer.—There is a great stir made just now about spelt, but the records of the Experimental Farms do not seem to prove a great deal in its favor. We have evidence from other sources that last year, sometimes on land in very poor shape, it made very gratifying returns. It is reckoned when being sold at 50 lbs. per bushel, but it seldom goes that weight, and is, in fact, nearer 40 than 50 in many cases. It would, so far as the evidence at our command shows, be a serious mistake to sow it late as a substitute for barley. Sown on Brandon Farm on April 26th, it took 117 days to mature—just two days longer than Red Fyfe sown alongside. Sown at Indian Head on April 13th it took 149 days to mature. At Brandon, taking an average over the six years it has been grown, the spelt produced 2,740 lbs. an acre, against 1,902 for barley. But at Indian Head it was the other way, the barley making an average of 2,320 lbs. and the spelt 1,320. There may be reasons unknown to us for this remarkable difference, but, everything considered, the encouragement to paying 3 cents a pound for spelt as seed this spring does not seem great if the above figures are any guide."

The Amount of Wheat in the Country.

A Carberry Farmer writes: "I always take much interest in your reports of the grain crop and its yields. I notice in your issue of Jan. 5th the last report of the Department of Agriculture, which goes to show a much better yield than was anticipated in the early part of the season. I wish to call attention to a few facts in connection with the crop of 1900, as I want to try and throw some light on the slow movements of grain, according to Inspector Horn's report."

"In the first place, the acreage of wheat harvested was 1,457,396 acres; average yield, 8.9 bushels per acre, which give a total yield of wheat of 13,025,252 bushels. Now, I think there can be easily deducted 25 per cent. from the total amount for weed seeds and other stuff such as small wheat, etc., which would bring the amount of wheat fit for seed and market down to 9,768,939 bushels. Next we have to deduct from the last-named figures seed for 2,000,000 acres of wheat, according to the report of Jan. 9th, issued by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. This would mean about 3,000,000 bushels, according to the general rate of seeding. Further, I think it would not be putting the figures too high to say that 1,000,000 bushels is the amount being fed to stock by the farmers on account of the scarcity of rough

grains. The above amounts added to the amounts gone forward to the lake ports, the amount required by local mills throughout the province, and the amount held in country elevators, shows when you sum up the whole thing that the grain men have received 90 per cent. of the crop of 1900. There is no doubt that a certain amount of the grain which has gone forward was old wheat, and there may be a small percentage of old wheat left in farmers' hands yet. Still, this gives us what I would call a fair idea of how the crop of 1900 stands. A great many grain men seem to think there must be a lot of grain yet held by farmers, but I think they will find out their mistake."

Wire Fencing.

R. P. Grundy, Kinistino, Sask.: "Would you kindly give me the address of any firms in your city who manufacture barbed wire or wire fencing, or if you could let me have price list of such you would greatly oblige."

Answer.—See the advertisements of the Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co. and Page Wire Fence Co., in this issue. A post-card to them will get you the information desired.

Amount of Seed Oats Per Acre.

X. Y. Z., Cannington Manor, Assa.: "I was very much interested with the information tendered by T. N. Hutchinson, on 'How Much Wheat shall we Sow per acre?' and I may profit by it. Can any of your readers give similar information on the sowing of oats?"

Addresses of Bee-Keepers.

James L. Wannop, Creftord, Man.: "I saw an article on bee-keeping in your paper some time ago, written by J. J. Gunn, Goshor. I wrote him to get some bees, but he, not having any for sale, told me to write to Mr. Robinson, Portage la Prairie. I then wrote him, but letter was returned, not claimed. Do you know of any for sale, and when is the best time to get them; also price of a good hive?"

Answer.—The number of apiarists in Manitoba and the N. W. T. is so small that it is difficult to give addresses of parties who can be counted upon to supply hives. You would do well, however, to write J. H. Maynard, Dauphin, Man., James Duncan, Dominion City, Man., Thos. Gellay, and A. Dupasquier, both of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Man. Bees are also kept at the Brandon Experimental Farm, and it is possible that Mr. Bedford might be able to supply you during the summer. Probably the best time to purchase is at swarming time. The bee market in this country is not sufficiently established to enable us to quote prices. We might note that the general experience of those who have tried bee-keeping in the west has gone to prove that on open stretches of country the winds interfere with the workings of bees to such an extent as to make their keeping a somewhat risky experiment. In some sheltered places, however, they have done very well."

Subscriber, Dauphin, Man., will also find in the above the answer to his enquiry.

Note.—Any parties who have bees for sale would do well to make use of our advertising space.

To Kill Worms.

J. J. Shaw, Oak Lake, Man.: "I see by your paper that a great many farmers have trouble with their horses having worms. I would like to give a recipe that is within reach of every farmer and is sure death to all kinds of worms that take their food from what the horse eats. First prepare the horse by feeding on bran or boiled grain for one day, then starve it for 24 hours, not allowing either water or food. Take a quart bottle and put in it one-half cup of salt and one tablespoonful of baking soda. Fill the bottle nearly full with warm water, shake it well and give as a drench. Two hours after take a saucerful of soot from the stove-pipe (after burning wood), add a quarter of a pound of salts and put it in the bottle, fill up with warm water, and give as before. Two hours after this the horse can be given its regular feed. If a bad case, the dose might be repeated in 10 days. I have never had to give it the second time in one winter. I may add that it is perfectly safe to give to a mare in foal, as I have used it a good many times in the last 15 years."

Potatoes for Hens.

Subscriber, Neepawa, Man.: "Will you please give your opinion of potatoes for hens?"

Answer.—Potatoes when cooked make a good feed for hens, but should not be given in too large quantities.

Cows on Shares.

Burt Stroug, Cardston, Alta.: "There are several ways of letting out cows on shares. 1st. A, as owner, leases say 30 cows to B. If A furnishes the bull, B gets one-third of increase. If B furnishes the bull, B gets one-half of increase, the young stock to be divided at branding time, as agreed upon, either spring or fall. 2nd. A leases 30 cows to B, who at the expiration of six or seven years agrees to return 60 head of cows to A. I believe the second method the most satisfactory."



Retrospect of the Dairy Industry.

By Hugh McKellar before the Manitoba Dairy Association.

At the commencement of a new century it is fitting that we should take stock, as it were, and set down a stake, as a landmark, to show how far we are on our journey along the lines of any particular movement, institution or industry; at the same time this landmark may serve as a fixed starting point by which our future progress or development may be gauged.

The industry to which I wish to direct your attention is dairying. It is only some twenty years ago that dairying in this province was in its infancy, represented outside of the old Red river settlements by a single cow tied behind each married settler's wagon, as he journeyed westward to his new homestead. Half of the settlers, being bachelors, made no provision for even the single cow. Dairy utensils on such trips were of the most primitive kind. The cow was milked morning and evening beside the camp fire, or smudge in mosquito time, and the milk was consumed where it was produced.

For many years after reaching the homestead the butter produced was not sufficient to supply the demand. Every pound manufactured was consumed before it was possible for old age to put its stamp upon it. In the course of time, however, the supply of butter during the spring and summer months was greater than the demand called for. Crock and tubs were carefully stored away by farmers' wives or country merchants for winter consumption. Quality for the first time was now seriously considered. Storehouses were generally cleared out before fresh butter came to hand in the spring. So long as these conditions existed everything was satisfactory. A day came, however, in the early 90's when the supply far exceeded the demand. The price of butter was so low that farmers' wives were discouraged. Shippers were handicapped in purchasing for export, for it was impossible to make up a cargo uniform in package, color, salting and flavor. Much good butter was made by private dairies, but the price had to be forced down, for the best that could be said of the butter was that it was a mixed cargo or shipment.

In 1895 the Manitoba Dairy Association, which had for the previous nine years been carefully fostering the dairy industries of the province through the influence of the late John Hettle, M.P., induced the government to assist in the establishment of creameries and cheese factories by advancing cash in the way of a loan to purchase necessary plant and at the same time to appoint a provincial dairy superintendent.

The assistance to creameries and cheese factories was a great step forward, although it is admitted that in many cases the company assisted failed to make a success of the enterprise. Yet the best creameries in the province today are among those that were assisted by the government. The butter manufactured at creameries was of a uniform quality and could be shipped to any market. It was purchased by produce merchants in Winnipeg and at once exported from the province. Our home dairy butter, freed from the competition of creamery butter and no doubt improving in quality each year, found a ready market at an advance of two or three cents a pound over prices current previous to the introduction of creameries. The province as a whole has benefited from the establishment of creameries to the extent each year of from three to five times the total amount of loans made by the government. A close

Some Plain Facts

ABOUT THE

Cream Separator Awards

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE VERY NATURE OF THE CREAM SEPARATOR BUSINESS is perforce productive of fraudulent claims and misrepresentation of facts. In the first place, every would-be competitor of the DE LAVAL machines has virtually stolen the ideas which they employ in Separator construction or else appropriated them from the original patents, which expired several years ago. In the second place, if the would-be competitors of the DE LAVAL machines were to stick to the truth in the claims made for their machines, they would not sell one in a month at any price, as each of them know and will privately concede the overwhelming superiority of the modern DE LAVAL machines, which protecting patents prevent them from duplicating in principle, and low price together with small sales make it impossible for them to approach in quality and durability of construction.

Hence there is nothing strange in the misrepresentation and contortion of facts respecting the Paris Exposition Awards upon Separators, and the misrepresentation in this regard is fairly illustrative of that practiced in other respects in practically every Separator circular or advertisement put out.

There were five grades of awards at the Paris Exposition: 1st, Grand Prize, or highest award, which was confined to one or two exhibits of undoubtedly superior excellence and great usefulness in each class; 2nd, Gold Medal; 3rd, Silver Medal; 4th, Bronze Medal; and, 5th, Honorable Mention;—all of these awards below the Grand Prize being awarded for the novelty and attractiveness of the exhibit rather than as a testimonial to the excellence of the device or article itself, as in the case of all large expositions.

Only two Grand Prizes were awarded to Cream Separators—one to the DE LAVAL machines and the other to a duplication of the DE LAVAL machines, made under another name, but not known or on sale in this country or in any other where the DE LAVAL "ALPHA-DISC" machines are patented.

The lower awards were a Gold Medal to the "Sharples" and "U.S." machines, together with two makes of foreign Separators; a Silver Medal to five makes of foreign machines; a Bronze Medal to the "American" Separator, and Honorable Mention to one foreign make of machine.

One of our competitors was advised by the Department of Agriculture at Washington that "a" Cream Separator sent to Paris by him had received "a" Gold Medal, and ever since he has been advertising and circulating what purports to be a copy of this letter, so garbled and virtually forged as to read that "the" Cream Separator sent by him had been awarded "the" Gold Medal; while in addition he has also advertisingly referred to it at times as the "Grand Prize."

Another competitor publishes the fact of their having received a Gold Medal at Paris in conjunction with the cut of a cup won by some butter-maker at a State fair over a year ago, together with the assertion that the prize they received was the highest award made to any Cream Separator "manufactured in the United States." This is a technical contortion of the fact that the European DE LAVAL machines are made in Europe, though precisely identical in principle and construction with the American made ones, the American made machines being considered superior in finish to the European made ones.

Another competitor advertises the claim of having "captured" the "only" Grand Prize awarded at Paris to a Separator of "purely American manufacture," with no other foundation than the fact that a machine of similar construction to the one in question, but made wholly in Europe and under a different name, was a small part of a general creamery and dairy apparatus exhibit made by a French Creamery supply house, which collective exhibit was awarded such a prize.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note that the DE LAVAL Working Dairy at Paris was awarded a Gold Medal, in addition to the Grand Prize to the DE LAVAL Cream Separators, and that the only Grand Prize award to American-made butter was to Sam'l Haugdahl, of New Sweden, Minn., a well-known user of a DE LAVAL machine.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops—

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

MONTREAL.

248 McDERMOT AVENUE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

scrutiny of the values each year in the following figures verifies this statement.

Total dairy products for the past six years:—

DAIRY BUTTER.

Year.	No. lbs.	Av. Price.	Tot. Val.
1895 ..	1,233,440	10 3-5c	\$131,353.80
1896 ..	1,469,025	11 2-3c	171,386.25
1897 ..	1,410,285	13 3-8c	188,625.62
1898 ..	1,151,620	13.94	160,593.52
1899 ..	1,354,240	14.44	195,552.25
1900 ..	2,083,920	14.45	301,145.64

CREAMERY BUTTER.

1895 ..	529,812	16 1-6c	\$ 85,652.94
1896 ..	776,000	16.4	127,264.00
1897 ..	987,179	18	177,692.22
1898 ..	965,024	18.6	179,494.46
1899 ..	1,002,809	18.75	188,026.68
1900 ..	1,254,511	19.18	240,515.40

CHEESE.

1895 ..	1,553,192	6 9-10	\$107,170.25
1896 ..	986,000	7.44	73,358.40
1897 ..	987,007	8 1-2	83,895.59
1898 ..	800,084	8.67	69,367.28
1899 ..	848,587	10 1-4	86,980.16
1900 ..	1,021,258	10.02	102,330.05

GRAND TOTAL VALUE.

1895 ..	\$324,176.99
1896 ..	372,008.65
1897 ..	450,213.43
1898 ..	409,455.26
1899 ..	470,559.09
1900 ..	643,991.09

Education is the great lever by which any industrial movement is carried on to success. The agencies at work in Manitoba to improve our dairy products have been the Dairy Association, travelling dairy, cream separators, the appointment of a dairy superintendent, distribution of circulars and pamphlets issued by the department on the care of milk and cream, instruction each winter at the dairy school, the many addresses delivered at institute meetings by speakers specially qualified to speak upon the subject of dairying and the valuable assistance of our agricultural papers by giving prominence to articles on dairying. This work is still in its infancy. It will take years to perfect the same. Reference has been made to successful creameries in the province. This does not apply to English-speaking districts only, for one of the best instances of success may be found in the Icelandic settlement on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, where a creamery has been established: scores of cream separators are used, and butter equal to any made in the province is manufactured. The premier of the province visited this district lately, and on his return commented with surprise on the success attending the efforts of the settlers in this industry.

For the future the outlook is promising. When our agricultural college is established, and the dairy school secures a permanent home in connection therewith, the work of instruction will be carried on during the whole of the year. Everyone interested in the work must aim high. Farmers will try to have better cows and feed them better, so as to have the milking season extend over a longer period. Then should follow more care in handling milk and cream (cleanliness ever the watchword), improved storage facilities, prompt sales, quick returns in cash to patrons, lower freight rates, handling products at less expense, cheaper separators, more discrimination in buying according to quality, and every inducement possible to cause farmers to engage more extensively in the industry, and that permanently, so as not to be switched off for a season or two on account of good wheat crops.

Education must continue. There is work for all interested, dairy association, dairy school, dairy superintendent, dairy subjects at the institutes, and dairy articles in our farm journals. I may say here without giving away any state secrets that the present Minister of agriculture, the Premier of the Province, is taking special interest in this work and purposes encouraging the industry along all practical lines, and to the full extent of his ability. I venture

True Statements

OUR "WOULD-BE COMPETITOR," the De Laval Separator Co., advertises that "the very nature of the Cream Separator business is perforce productive of fraudulent claims and misrepresentation of facts," then at once proceeds to prove that statement by advertising that its Separator was awarded a "Grand Prix" at the Paris Exposition. But neither this company or its foster-father in Europe were awarded a "Grand Prize."

As proof of this statement we refer to the official report of the Paris Exposition Awards. The De Laval Separator Company had no exhibit at Paris, as it admits.

The Aktiebolaget Separator, Stockholm, Sweden, the foster-father and its licensor, and manufacturer of the vital parts of the Alpha-Laval Separators, had large exhibits in two places—at least, the circulars given out at these two places were signed by the Aktiebolaget Separator. There were over 100 Separators in the two places. It made a great splurge, hoping to capture the First Prize; but, alas! when the awards were announced, neither the De Laval Separator Co. nor the Aktiebolaget Separator appeared in the official list of awards.

The exhibit of the Improved U.S. Separator consisted of one each of five different sizes, machines taken from the regular stock without extra nickel-plating or decorations, but just as furnished to dairymen. **THEY WERE THE ONLY SEPARATORS AT THE EXPOSITION NOT ESPECIALLY DECORATED FOR THE OCCASION.** The Improved U.S. Separator was placed entirely on its merits as a superior Cream Separator, and made no effort to capture by display, but won its Gold Medal entirely on its merits.

REMEMBER, the manufacturers of the Improved U.S. Separators do not need to make false claims. The truth has sufficient honor for them. While it has the distinction of being the youngest of all the leading centrifugal Separators, yet it has also the distinction of being acknowledged by dairying authorities in general as being the **MOST EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL AND DURABLE SEPARATOR ON THE MARKET.** This fact no doubt leads our "would-be competitors" to resort to many questionable methods in their efforts to stem the tide of popularity that is constantly growing for the

Regarding the

Cream Separator Awards

at the

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Improved U.S. Cream Separator.

For circulars and particulars write the— **Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

There is no duty on Improved U.S. Separators shipped into Canada.

For full information of the United States Cream Separator apply to **WM. SCOTT, 206 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg,** Sole Agent for Western Canada, who is now selling no other Cream Separator.

to predict that in the coming ten years the dairy products of the province will more than double what they are at the present time.

Cheese and Butter-Makers' Convention.

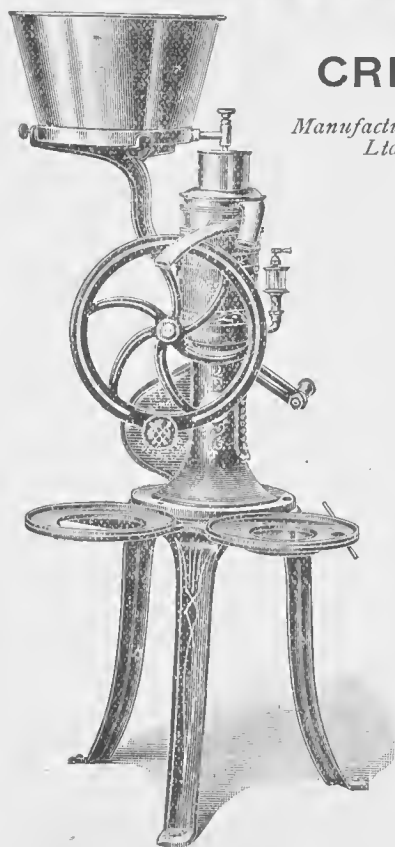
The convention of this association was held at Winnipeg the same week as the other associations. President S. M. Barre was chairman at the different meetings. Messrs. C. C. Macdonald, D. W. Shunk and W. Cluff gave excellent addresses on cheese making. The most interesting and best attended meetings of this convention were those for French-speaking representatives. Theo. Pare, ex-M.P.P., St. Annes, gave an interesting report of the Oak Point combination factory, in which he showed that close on 78c. per 100 lbs. had been paid on an average to the patrons in the last five years. Victor Bernard, of St. Pierre, spoke on "The Selection, Care and Feed of the Dairy Cow." He urged that all stables should be well lighted and roots given as part of the winter feed of cows. A resolution favoring a higher duty on butter from competing points in the States and improved facilities for handling home-made dairy produce, was unanimously adopted.

A stingy man will never make a successful dairyman.

We regret to announce the death, at Winnipeg, of Wm. Wagner, who in 1883-84, represented Woodlands constituency in the Legislature, and was one of the founders of the Manitoba Dairy Association. He took special interest in advanced dairying and was some years ago elected honorary president for life of that association. He was also widely known as a provincial land surveyor.

THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



The National is an up-to-date machine, leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skinning. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,
P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.
General Agent for Manitoba.

National No. 1 Hand Power.
Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, LTD., GUELPH, ONT.

Manitoba Dairy Convention.

The 15th annual meeting of this association attracted a large and fully representative gathering from all parts of the province. In his opening address President Wm. Grassick said the past had been the worst farming season in the history of the province, but in spite of its mischievous effect on crops, the injury to dairy work was less than nothing. The demand for first class dairy butter from British Columbia had up to the very end of the season been greater than the supply. For cheese also the demand was good, but this had tempted shippers to send west partially cured and poorly made goods that had done much harm to the reputation of the province. The Government could do much good by appointing skilled instructors and inspectors, and also by compelling all shippers to stencil, or otherwise mark, their address on every package shipped out of the province, and in this way fix on the proper parties the responsibility for such inferior goods. This recommendation was very strongly endorsed by the directors and also by Mr. Ruddick, of the Dominion Dairy Department, and finally accepted by the members. A deputation being appointed to wait on the ministers to deal with this and other desired reforms. In this connection the following resolution was also unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association is convinced that the railway rates on dairy produce, both westward and eastward, are too high, and that the charge for cold storage and commission is also excessive, and in view of the fact that American butter is being largely sold in British Columbia, also of the fact that creameries in the Northwest Territories get government assistance in storing and marketing, we would ask that representation be made to the proper authorities asking that improved conditions be given in these respects."

Reports from the creameries at Pilot Mound, Newdale, Macgregor and Portage la Prairie and from the cheese factories at Stuartburn, Blumenort, Steinbach, Hochstadt, Kleefeldt and St. Laurent were next read.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following is the list of officers and directors for the current year:—President—W. M. Champion, Reaburn; 1st Vice-Pres.—R. Waugh, Winnipeg; 2nd Vice-Pres.—W. B. Gilroy, Austin; Sec.-Treas.—Miss E. Cora Hind, Winnipeg.

Directors — Wm. Grassick, Pilot Mound; Wm. Ryan, Ninga; W. Scott, Winnipeg; Stephen Benson, Necpawa; S. Larcombe, Birtle; A. Pace, Brandon; D. W. McCuaig, Macdonald; J. T. Regehr, Hochstadt; S. Thorvaldson, Icelandic River. Representative to the Winnipeg Industrial Board—Geo. Harcourt. Auditor—G. H. Greig.

C. A. Murray, Government Dairy Superintendent, said he would do a little advertising, and exhibiting a cheese, said this cheese was made by a man who had been a student at the dairy school for one month before making this, and that prior to that he had never made a cheese in his life. He invited those present to test it and a considerable slice was taken off it before the end of the meeting. He referred to the sweepstakes last July which were captured by a lady who had been a student of the dairy school, beating all the old cheesemakers in the country, and said that of the other prize winners 65 per cent. had been students at the dairy school. He said there had been some harsh criticisms with regard to the dairy school and he only mentioned this for their consideration. Mr. Murray went carefully into the quality of butter and cheese produced in this country and pointed out a number of pitfalls into which many dairymen tumble.

At the various sessions of this convention some very valuable addresses were given on various aspects of the dairy industry. Mr. Grassick, the retiring president, read a paper describ-

ing the business methods of the Fair-play creamery, which has had a large and fast increasing success as a co-operative factory on the cream-gathering plan. That plan has its weak points, as all admit, but it is the only method available in a country such as ours, where dairy farming is followed only to a very partial extent. This factory was started by government aid and it had not been all smooth sailing with them, but they had stuck together loyally and everything now worked as well as could be looked for. They hired a good buttermaker and paid him one cent a pound for all he made up to 50,000, beyond that he got half a cent a pound. Out of this he paid his help. He was bound by contract to produce a good standard of butter. If he did not he had to make good the loss. The cream collectors were paid by the pound also and each month were paid 75 per cent. of their wages. They were bound to bring in only good cream, and if they did not the cream was turned over to the driver to dispose of in any way he could and the 25 per cent. of his salary retained was resorted to to settle the item. By this means they had kept up the standard of quality of their butter. 92,000 pounds was the product of his creamery last season. They stamped their packages with their own name and if a mistake was made the defective article was sold for what it would bring, so maintaining their outside reputation untarnished. This is the only way to make dairying a genuine success.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Premier Roblin spoke in terms of hearty appreciation of the work of the Dairy Association, and told them that dairying was the only work he himself had ever been apprenticed to. He was anxious to do all in his power to promote good dairy work in the province. Skilled manufacture and careful handling were needed. So far as refrigerator cars were concerned, the railroad companies had done very well, but something might yet be done to secure improved transportation rates. Proper cold storage at points of delivery would have his attention. Mr. Roblin's address was very cordially received by the audience.

Of the papers read, those by C. Marker, Superintendent of Government Creameries in Alberta, on "Butter for Long Keeping;" by S. A. Bedford, on "Roots for Dairy Cattle;" by J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of Government Creameries for Assiniboia; by Hugh McKellar, Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture; by D. Moran, Cheese Instructor Manitoba Dairy School; and two each by Prof. Robertson and his assistant, J. W. Ruddick, were among the most important. Part of them will be found below, the remainder we hope to give in future issues.

The Israelites made bricks without straw, but a cow won't make much butter on straw alone.

The way many farmers feed their cows is a sad reflection on the amount of brains they are supposed to possess.

B. B. Olsen, of Gimli, has been appointed dairy instructor for the Icelandic portion of the province and will arrange to hold meetings throughout the Icelandic section of the community. Mr. Olsen is very favorably spoken of and this arrangement should prove very helpful among his people.



EARN THIS WATCH

by selling only 2 doz. beautiful photographs of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size and are in the very finest style of photographic art. Every person would like to have a good portrait of Her Majesty. This makes our photographs easy to sell. Write and we will send you the photos, return money, and we will send you a beautiful nickel watch, with ornamental dial, hour, minute and second hands and genuine American lever movement. It is accurate and reliable and with care will last ten years. Write today. The Home Art Co., Box Toronto.

Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators

Fifty Dollars for a High Grade Sharples Separator is Taking Them Off Like Hot Cakes. The Buttercup is a beautiful separator of the Tubular type, handling 175 lbs of milk per hour to perfection. Its bowl is a plain tube only 2 inches in diameter and weighs a couple of pounds. Even a small pan of milk can be put through profitably and washing up will require but two or three minutes. We originally thought to name it the



"Finger Separator." It turned so easily with one finger. It does its work perfectly, giving thick or thin cream, of smooth, velvety character, finest for table use or butter making. Tubular Hand Separators and Steam Driven Separators for large dairies are the delight of every user. They require so little power skim so clean, and are so simple, easily washed and kept in order. We warrant them to give enough more butter from the same milk than any other separator to pay over 6% interest on their whole first cost. A free trial to every one. Book, "Business Dairying," & catalog No. 128 free. Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



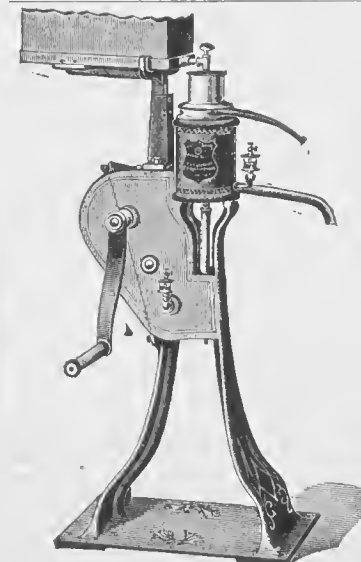
Sold by all leading dealers.
IMPROVED FOR 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1/2 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	28 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.



Improved U.S. Cream Separator.

Made in 6 sizes for hand use. Is a perfect skimmer. Runs light. Easy to wash, as there are only two parts inside the bowl.

One U.S. will outlast two machines of some other makes on this market we could name.

Write for Catalogue.

Agents wanted.

Consignments of good fresh Dairy Butter handled to shippers' advantage.

William Scott,

Late Manager for R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd.
Dealer in Dairy Machinery and Supplies.
206 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg.



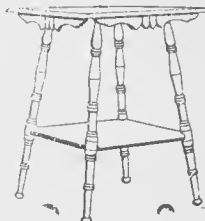
WIDE AWAKE
If you want to know Furniture values, get our Catalogue, mailed free.

School Trustees,
Get our prices on School Desks.

For Years

We have been doing a large Mail Order business with out-of-town customers. Each year sees a big increase. There's a reason for it—Good Goods, Good Value and prompt shipment, combined with careful packing. We have yet to receive our first kick from a dissatisfied customer.

Write us today re your Furniture Wants—will answer quick.



SCOTT FURNITURE COMPANY—

276 MAIN STREET.
Largest Dealers in WESTERN CANADA.

GEORGE W. BAKER

Barrister, Solicitor, &c.,
373 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

MONEY TO LOAN.

When writing advertisers, quote The Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

Impounded.

Foxwarren, Man.—Mare foal, dark bay, off blind foot white. James Kidd Hay.

Katepwe, Assa.—Horse, black, white hind feet, white stripe on face, weight about 1,200 lbs.; horse, light bay, black legs, has been hurt on left side, weight about 1,000 lbs.; horse, dark bay, white on right hind foot, weight about 1,000 lbs.; mare, black, white spot on face, small white spot on nose, white on right hind foot, weight about 900 lbs.; mare, brown, white on right hind foot, weight about 1,000 lbs. A. T. Maclellan, 24, 19, 12w2.

Orange Ridge, Man.—Light grey heifer, rising two years old. Henry Bowe, 8, 17, 14.

Lost.

Calgary, Alta.—One red roan steer, rising 3 years, branded Y H 6 left side. T. K. Fullerton.

Carberry, Man.—Two yearling colts, one sorrel filly, white on face nearly to tip of nose, white on hind feet; one roan colt, small star on forehead. F. W. Shaw.

Horse Hills, Alta.—Light grey horse, about 1,300 pounds, four fetlocks black, heavy mane and forelock, about 16 hands, branded c inside C on left shoulder. C. Shable.

Indian Head, Assa.—Dark bay gelding, about 1,150 lbs., branded J C on left shoulder. \$5 reward. J. S. Court.

Springfield, Man.,

Mar. 4, 1901.

The Nor'-West Farmer,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs.—Through your "Live Stock Impounded" column, I found a heifer this week which has been lost since last August.

Yours truly,

HENRY HODGSON.

Lacombe, Alta.—Red and white cow, branded X on left shoulder, or F U O on left thigh. S. W. Paisley.

Namoo, Alta.—Black mare, 3 years old, weighing about 900 lbs., one hind foot white above ankle, two small white saddle marks. \$5 reward. R. Porte, New Lunnion.

Prince Albert, Sask.—From Island Lake District, one white steer, reddish head and neck, branded LL9 on left hip, 3 years old in March. Suitable reward. Geo. Stalker, Queen's Hotel.

Shoal Lake, Man.—One small pinto pony horse, branded faintly J on right hip, mane and tail cut. Lost since Nov., 1900. Chas. Findlay.

Estray.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—Small Polled Angus yearling steer. C. F. Christopher, 18, 10, 1w2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—1900 calf, red and white, blind in one eye. J. H. Heslip, N.E. 26, 21, 9.

Pierson, Man.—Dark bay mare, aged. Robt. Johnson, 31, 2, 28.

White Sand, Assa.—Yearling steer, white. H. F. Prokter, 12, 28, 5.

Willoughby, Sask.—Red yearling bull, white on belly, no visible brand. Angus Cameron.

—The Minnesota State Fair Association shows a balance to the good this year of \$18,285.61. Of this \$10,000 has been set aside as a reserve fund, in order to pay premiums in case rain, etc., should cause a financial failure of any future fair. This is a wise move and one that can be adopted with profit elsewhere.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000

JOS. CORNELL, Sec. and Manager.

Many farmers who would not think of contracting to buy an implement or other article of merchandise until satisfied as to its quality, probable utility and price, have been contracting for Hail Insurance of uncertain quality and cost. Their disappointment leads to condemnation of Hail Insurance generally. Might as well condemn all bridges over a stream because one has proved unsafe. The insurance sold by this Company and its ability to pay losses in full are open to inspection, and prices are marked in plain figures.

Argentine Flax for Seed.

We are importing a quantity of Flax from the Argentine Republic to be sold for seed this spring. Home-grown Flax being so much damaged by weather last fall, farmers ought to be careful to procure good seed this year. Where it only takes half a bushel of Flax to seed an acre, the extra expense of imported seed is nothing.

Argentine Flax sown in North Dakota last year yielded five bushels per acre more than native seed, and ripened a week earlier.

Flax is a better-paying crop than wheat, besides giving the farmer a diversity of crops.

Don't risk all on one crop. Try some Flax.

FOR PRICES APPLY TO

GRAIN EXCHANGE,
WINNIPEG.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO.



Farmers' Institute MEETINGS.

MR. ANGUS MACKAY, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and MR. GEO. HARCOURT, B.S.A., probably accompanied by a member of Prof. Robertson's staff of Dairy Experts, will deliver addresses on agricultural subjects, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of the Northwest Territories at the following points and on the undermentioned dates:—

Weyburn school house, Friday, Mar. 8, 2 p.m.
Gainsborough, Henry's hall, Saturday, March 9, 3 p.m.

Elmore school house, Monday, Mar. 11, 1 p.m.
Carnduff, Elliott Hall, Tuesday, Mar. 12, 2 p.m.

Alameda, Heaslip's Hall, Wednesday, March 13, 3 p.m.

Oxbow, Forester's Hall, Thursday, Mar. 14, 2 p.m.
Carlyle, Friday, March 15, 3 p.m.

Cannington Manor, Saturday, Mar. 16, 2 p.m.
Glen Adelaide, Monday, Mar. 18, 1 p.m.

Plemling, Chandler's Hall, Tuesday, Mar. 19, 2 p.m.
Moosomin, Smith's hall, Wednesday, March 20, 2 p.m.

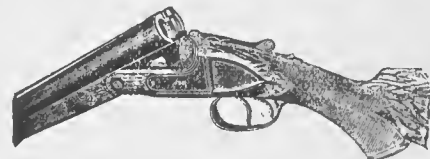
These meetings will also be addressed by local farmers. All persons and especially farmers interested in progressive Agriculture are invited to attend these meetings at which discussion and enquiry will be encouraged.

CHAS. W. PETERSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,
Regina, February 28, 1901.

GET YOUR GUN



The **SPRING SHOOTING** will soon be here! Look over our Catalogue and select a Gun at about the price you wish to pay. We will give you honest and practical advice on the matter if asked, and guarantee you the best value in Canada.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG.

CHOICE WHEAT LANDS

IN MANITOBA FOR SALE.

Sec.	Tp.	Rg.	Acres.	
NE 1/4	17	10	19	640
NE 1/4	27	14	23	160
	13	14	23	640
	30	14	22	640
	25	14	24	640
	31	14	24	640
	17	15	24	640
SE 1/4	3	17	26	160
SW 1/4	25	16	26	160
NE 1/4	3	17	28	160

Two miles from Brandon, part under cultivation. This and the next 5 sections are near Hamiota, Chumah, Oak River and Arden in a full agricultural district, well settled. Hamiota has 7 elevators, 2 banks, schools, churches and an active population. These lands were selected 20 years ago and are choice lands for farming purposes.

Near Birtle, fine land.

Near Birtle, fine land.

Opposite Ellice, in the Assiniboine.

Terms very reasonable. Write to

D. O'CONNOR, 83 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario,

Two-pound Onions

Our Steel-Briggs Giant Prizetaker Onion is the largest, handsomest, finest flavored, best shaped, most superior yellow globe onion ever introduced. Sometimes it grows 30 to the bushel. Many of them weigh two pounds. We will send a packet of this onion seed and our large, new illustrated seed catalogue—the largest in Canada—for 10c. by mail.

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd.
TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House

A WHOLE GARDEN For 14c.

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

- 1 Pkg. Salzer's Blue Blood Tomato... 15c
- 1 " The Northern Lemon... 15c
- 1 " Mama's Favorite Onion... 10c
- 1 " Emerald Green Cucumber... 10c
- 1 " City Garden Beet... 10c
- 1 " 13 Day Radish... 10c
- 1 " LaCrosse Market Lettuce... 15c
- 3 " Elegant Flower Seeds... 15c

Worth \$1.00 for 14 cents. \$1.00

We will mail you this entire \$1.00's worth of splendid seed novelties free, together with our large illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue on receipt of this notice and 14c in postage

Choice Onion Seed 60c lb and up.
Potatoes at \$1.20 per barrel and up.
Catalogue alone, 5 cents, 349

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Barn Blown Down.

Subscriber, Wawanesa, Man.: "My barn was blown down at the time of the storm last fall. The insurance company agreed to put it up as good as it was before the storm, but did not do so. I notified them after the builder started to build that he was not doing it right, and that I would not accept it put up in that way. The part of building which was not blown down was shifted on foundation and the timbers drawn apart, and nothing was done to it. I had five or six tons of hay spoiled. The contents were insured for \$400, but they maintain I had no claim for price of hay. It was spoiled by the rain before the roof was put on. Can I claim damage for hay? Can the insurance company cancel the insurance on building?"

Answer.—This is purely a matter of contract, and without seeing policy we cannot give a definite reply.

Threshing Contract.

Subscriber, Stockton, Man.: "Last fall a thrasher bargained to thresh my crop within a certain time and to charge four cents per bushel. Instead of coming to me when promised, he threshed other parties' and was about one month behind time agreed upon. Moreover he charged me \$35 per day. My crop suffered a great deal through the delay and I lost heavily by it. Could I not collect damages from him?"

Answer.—Not after having accepted the services of the thrasher.

Lien on Horse.

Subscriber, Logoch, Man.: "A sold a horse to B and took a lien note on the horse. B traded it to C. C was notified by A not to dispose of the horse because he (A) had a lien note against the animal. B will not pay A for the horse, and C will not tell A where it is, nor will he tell who got him. What way will A take to get the horse or his money? Can he make B or C produce the beast?"

Answer.—A can make a formal demand on the one who may now have actual possession of the horse, and, if refused, he can take legal proceedings.

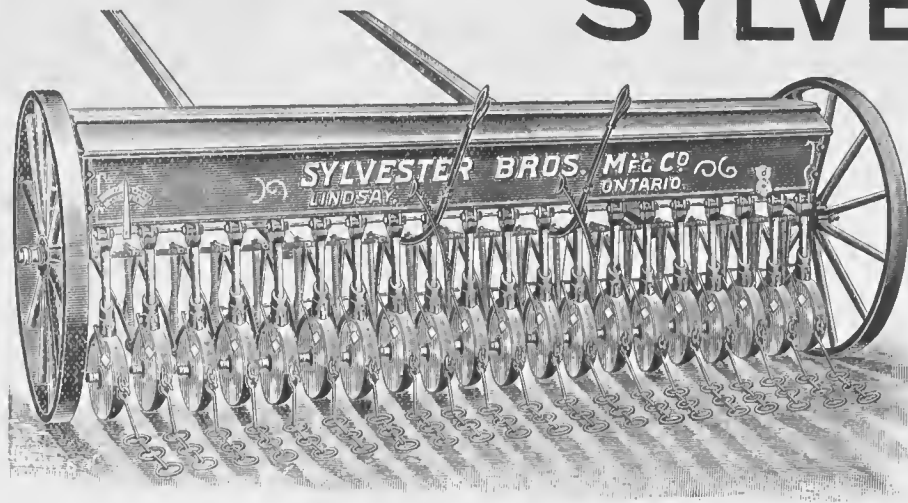
Hail Insurance.

New Subscriber, Methven, Man.: "I insured my crop of 1899 on half section for \$800 against hail in the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. I was hailed and got a loss adjustment from company's agent to the amount of \$80. My assessment was only \$20, but I could not get a settlement for balance of loss. I took another policy last spring for \$450. I had a loss of \$10, which was adjusted by the agent. My assessment was \$18. This would still leave a balance due me of \$52, after deducting assessments from total loss. Can I collect this amount, and how? Have the company paid any losses to policy holders who have been hailed?"

Answer.—Hand your policy to and place all correspondence before a lawyer, and he will advise you whether you have a good cause of action. You have not given (and cannot very well by correspondence) sufficient data to enable us to be of any practical use to you.

School Site.

J. P., Riversdale, Assa.: "Our school is situated three-quarters of a mile to the west and one-quarter of a mile to south of the centre of a school district. Worse still, it stands in the middle of the homestead of a man who gave half an acre of land for the school premises, but there is no sure road open to the school house, the ratepayers having only the verbal word of the owner of the said land that he will always allow use of the gateway road in some place where it will be convenient to him. At present the said land is open only on part of the west side, the rest being fenced in, making as much as 13 miles for some ratepayers. 1. Is the school site legal? 2. What steps should be taken to remove the school house? 3. Under such circumstances, can some of the ratepayers get out of the district or refuse to pay taxes? 4. Has a widow ratepayer (being a head of a family),



SYLVESTER

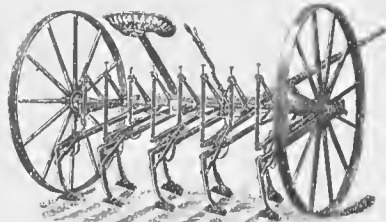
Leads Them All
in

Seeding and Cultivating Machinery.

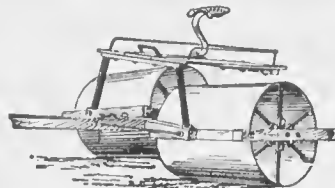
Call on their agent in your town, and examine their machinery for coming season before purchasing elsewhere. Their Disc Drills have advantages and improvements over any other.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Monitor Shoe Drill, Hoe Drills

single or combined with the best Cultivator for summer fallow on the continent. Guaranteed to give good satisfaction.

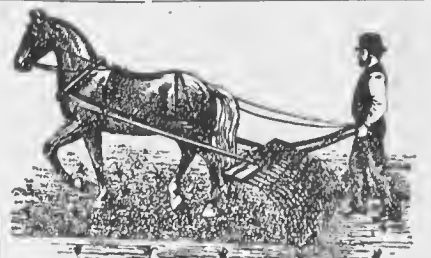


Cultivator.



Dale's Pivoted Land Roller
Best and Cheapest Land Roller
in the world.

DIAMOND HARROWS. DISC HARROWS.



Latest and greatest-improved
Weeder.

SYLVESTER BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., LINDSAY, ONT.

Branch Office: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

a male ratepayer under 21 years of age or a ratepayer living out of the district a vote in school district affairs?"

Answer.—It would be much more satisfactory for you to write direct to the Council of Education, at Regina, who, doubtless, have all the facts of the case now before them, as without knowing more than you have given us, we cannot answer you definitely. When you send us their reply, we shall gladly give you a legal opinion.

Public School Act.

Subscriber, Assessippi, Man.: "1. What is the meaning of Sec. 115, Public School Act, in regard to short term schools—do they draw municipal grant by calendar months or by the teaching day? 2. Sec. 177, Public Schools Act, gives the teacher the right to draw pay by the teaching day unless there is an agreement otherwise. What is your opinion? The law seems to be clear enough, for the Educational Department, through their secretary, says the district is allowed \$1.20 per teaching day. The Attorney-General says different. I thought the Attorney-General was the head of the Department of Education. The Inspector also seems to be unable to give a satisfactory settlement. He says 100 days constitute six months, and 53 days would be only two months. It doesn't look reasonable. What think you?"

Answer.—The opinion having been obtained from the Attorney-General, the head of the Educational Department, who evidently had all the facts before him, we cannot venture another opinion.

Hay Stack.

New Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "A goes to a hay marsh and puts up a stack of hay without a permit. Can B draw any of it away without being punished for it?"

Answer.—A is the actual owner of the hay against the world, save as to the rights of the actual owner of the land, from which the hay was taken, and can legally protect the same.

Lawful Fence.

Poundkeeper, Saskatoon, Sask.: "1. What is a lawful pound fence? 2. If it is a lawful fence, and animals break out and damage crop, who is responsible for damage, poundkeeper or owner of animals? Last year I had a wire fence, four strands of wire, and cattle broke through and got into trouble. I paid the damages, but would like to know if I have a right to pay or should it be owners of cattle?"

Answer.—1. North of range of townships 30, generally speaking, a lawful fence should be a substantial one four feet six inches high. 2. The owner of any domestic animal which breaks into or enters any land enclosed by a lawful fence shall be liable to compensate the owner of such land for any damage done by such animal.

Dog Nuisance.

Teacher, Indian Head, Assa.: "C's dog comes to school with his children. One day, while most of the pupils were teasing him, he hit one of B's children on the arm. I requested C to keep the dog at home, which satisfied B. C still allowed his dog to come, so B sent me a letter stating that if the dog could not be kept at home to send his (B's) children home. I sent the letter on to C, who said the dog wouldn't stay at home and he wasn't going to shut him up. The dog did no harm before, as he was not teased, and the harm done this time was slight, but B fears that worse may happen. 1. Should this dog be treated as a vicious one? 2. Could he be shot under the above circumstances? 3. Can C be forced to keep him at home? 4. Whose duty is it to act and what action would you advise?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Read your instructions from the School authorities. 4. If you think they are not ample enough, ask the Council of Public Instruction for advice.

Hail Insurance.

William Johnson, Whitewood, Assa.: "I insured my crop last year in the Manitoba Mutual Hail Insurance Co., and my crop was hailed out. I did not say anything to the company about my crop being hailed. I had not received my policy, as it was lying in Wapella Post Office. I put on \$60 damage, but they refused to pay. Can they hold me to my policy?"

Answer.—No reply can be given without seeing the contract and knowing upon what ground the company refused demand. Policy was out of the possession of the company immediately when it was posted to you.

Hired Servant—School Teacher.

Subscriber, Crystal City, Man.: "1. If a hired man, while in my employ, through his carelessness, is hurt so as not to be able to work, does he have to put in the lost time after his engagement is up, or do I lose the time. 2. If he loses time through sickness, how is it? 3. What age must a man or woman be before he or she can teach school?"

Answer.—1. Servant suffers in every respect from his own carelessness. 2. Illness of a temporary nature will not avoid contract. 3. Every teacher must hold a legal certificate of qualification.

Cattle Trespassing.

New Settler, Durhan (Swan River), Man.: "1. Please let me know if cattle are allowed to run at large in Manitoba. 2. We have no municipality formed here yet. Can a person collect damages done to his crop by cattle if he does not have it fenced? 3. If grain has to be fenced, what is a lawful fence in Manitoba?"

Answer.—1. Yes, but the owner of cattle is liable to damages for injury done. 2. Only in case of a municipality can a law with regard to "lawful fence" apply. 3. A fence might be defined to be any artificial barrier reasonably sufficient to keep cattle in or out of enclosures.

Pump Contract.

Subscriber, Pipestone, Man.: "A farmer buys a pump from a pump agent in June, and gives note payable in fall. Agent guaranteed pump to give good satisfaction. The pump never worked rightly, and in about six weeks gave out altogether. Farmer notified pump company at once, giving them the chance of fixing or replacing, but they gave no heed. Agent left company shortly after they were notified and company gave him note to collect as part of his wages. 1. Can agent collect note. 2. If so, what can farmer do to get value of his note or note returned, it being a year and a half before agent tries to collect note?"

Answer.—No, if you can prove guarantee. 2. Notify company that pump is held subject to their order.

Lien on Animal.

J. W., Boissevain, Man.: "A year ago I traded and got a mare. I now hear that there is a chattel mortgage or lien note against the animal. The lien has not been enforced, and the mare has been in different hands since it was effected. The mare was with foal at time when lien was given. I have raised the colt. Could the holder of lien take mare and colt?"

Answer.—The holder of the lien note is the owner of the animal. He still has the legal possession and property, although not the actual possession. He can take animal, at any time subject to the terms of the note.

Public School Pupil.

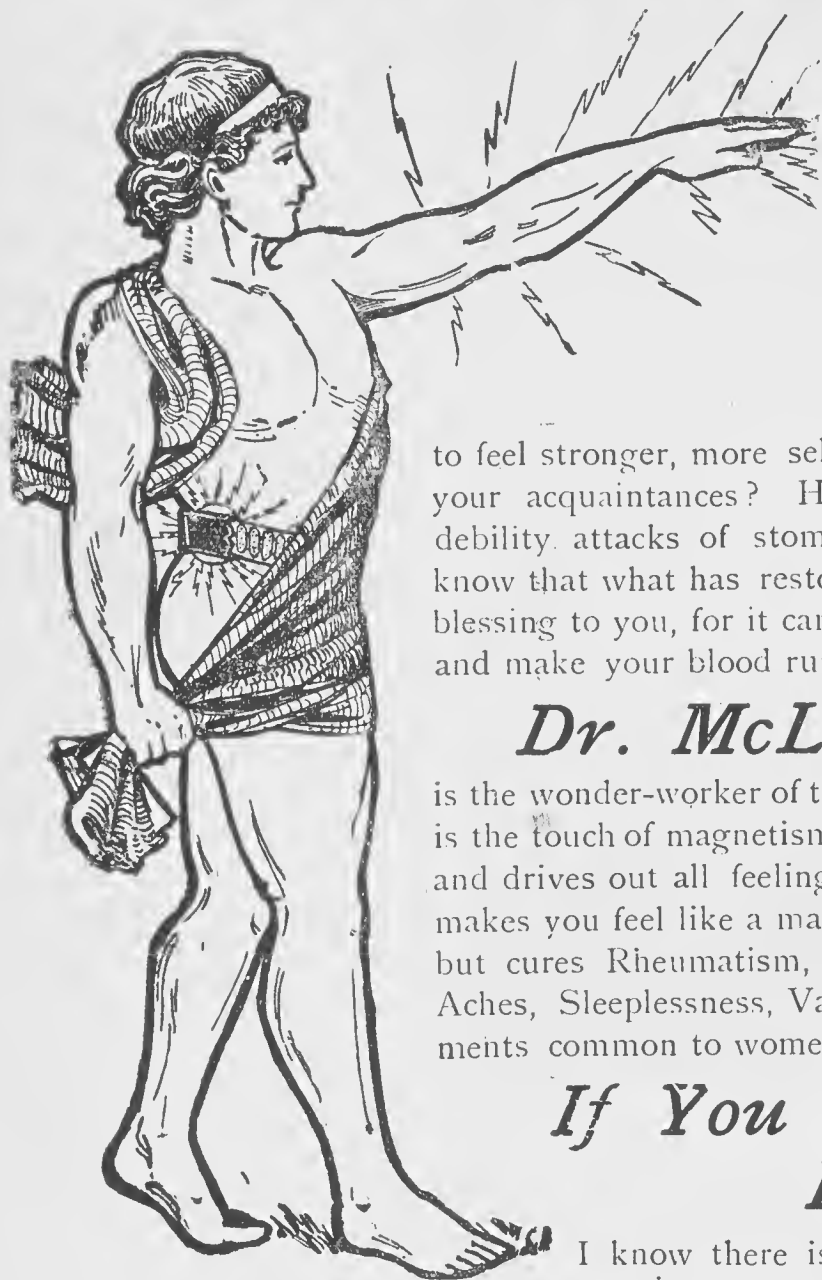
J. D. H., Whitewood, Assa.: "I live in town and pay my school tax. I have a boy from the country doing chores for me and going to school. Can the trustees compel the parents of this boy to pay a daily tax of five cents per day while he is in my service and goes to school?"

Answer.—A rate not exceeding five cents per day per family, payable monthly, in advance, may be charged for any children whose parents or lawful guardians are not ratepayers in school district.

For over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Joyful News for Weak Men



For men who have spent the fire of youth; men who long for the old-time vim, courage and ambition; men who dread the nights that bring no rest; men whose bodies are racked with pain and whose minds are tortured by a realization of the loss of youthful vigor.

Are you a man of this class? Are you in any respect wanting in that unseen but very important element which is called "manly vigor?" Would you like

to feel stronger, more self-reliant, more energetic, more jovial and popular among your acquaintances? Have you any pains, spells of nervousness, periods of debility, attacks of stomach, kidney, liver or heart troubles? If so, you must know that what has restored the joys of life to thousands of other men must be a blessing to you, for it can restore the sparkle to your eye, the spring to your step, and make your blood run warm with the fire of youthful vitality.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is the wonder-worker of the age for men who have lost the fire of youth. Its touch is the touch of magnetism. It pumps the nerves and blood full of youthful energy and drives out all feeling of weakness, renews full confidence and courage and makes you feel like a man among men. It not only cures weakness of all kinds, but cures Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach and Liver Troubles, Pains and Aches, Sleeplessness, Varicocele, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia and all the ailments common to women as well as men.

If You Will Secure Me You Can Pay When Cured.

I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask you to pay for it, and as I DO KNOW that it will restore strength in every instance I am willing to cure first and ask my pay afterward. So if you are weak, breaking down, or sick in any manner come to me, tell me your trouble, and let me cure you. When you are cured you can pay me. This offer is open to any man who will secure me. Not a cent need be paid down. All I ask is that the man asking me to take his case under these terms gives me evidence of his honesty and good faith.

This is What the Cured Say About It :

"I think it is my duty to let you know that the Belt has cured me of rheumatism."—M. P. Molander, Kitchener, B.C.

"I have got rid of my old enemy, constipation."—Mrs. A. M. Gordon, Longburn, Manitoba.

"I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors called neuralgia of the nerves. I can recommend your Belt to all for this trouble."—Joseph Bulton, Renwith, Man.

"After using your Belt for three weeks my liver and stomach trouble is cured, and also my back."—Louis Mack, Moolyville, B. C.

"I desire to add my testimonial to your list as to the great boon you are conferring on the public."—Harry Day, Deer Range, Rutherford, Manitoba.

"The Belt has not only cured my back, but also an old hurt which I received some two years ago."—Wm. Irvine, Haler, Sask.

"Since using your Belt my back trouble and constipation are cured. I now feel full of vim and life."—W. R. C. Willis, Battleford, Sask.

"I have not had an attack of rheumatism since I got your Belt."—J. W. Johnston, Carman, Manitoba.

"Thanks to your wonderful Belt, the losses are checked."—Alau Houghton, Vernon, B.C.

"The pains left me after using your Belt for one night. I have told the medicine company that I do not want any more of their pills."—Jas. McKenzie, Larviere, Manitoba.

"Your Belt has proven to be a great strengthener."—Chas. Huxtable, Banff, Alta, N.W.T.

"I have seen almost all makes of Belts and believe you have the 'Daddy' of them all."—W. H. Wagar, Operator C.P.R., Sirdar, B.C.

BEST ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the strongest electric body appliance in the world, is warranted for years without any expense for repairs, and is guaranteed not to burn or blister, as it has the McLaughlin cushion electrodes and regulator.

Free Book

Send for it to-day if you can't call.

My beautiful 80-page book is sent sealed free, with full information.

SPECIAL.

If you have used any other kind of belt, and it has burned your flesh or gave you no current, or for any other reason proved unsatisfactory, I will allow you half-price on one of mine for it. My belt is fitted with my special cushion electrodes, and is the only electric belt in the world that will cure without burning.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN,

**130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.**



Farmers' Institute Meetings.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has organized a series of farmers' institute meetings at the following points and dates:—

NORTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

- March 8—Ebenezer, School House, 3 p.m.
- March 9—Yorkton, Meredith Hall, 3 2 p.m.
- March 11—Crescent Lake, School House, 2 p.m.
- March 12—Saltcoats, Agricultural Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 13—Clumber, School House, 1 p.m.
- March 14—Riversdale, School House, 1 p.m.
- March 15—Thingvalla, 1 p.m.
- March 16—Rothbury, 1 p.m.
- March 18—Sumner, 3 p.m.
- March 19—Esterhaz, 1 p.m.
- March 19—Ohlen, 8 p.m.
- March 20—Whitewood, Agricultural Hall, 3 p.m.

SOUTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

- March 8—Weyburn, School House, 2 p.m.
- March 9—Gainsborough, Henry's Hall, 3 p.m.
- March 11—Elmore, School House, 1 p.m.
- March 12—Carnduff, Elliott's Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 13—Alameda, Heaslip's Hall, 3 p.m.
- March 14—Oxbow, Foresters' Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 15—Carlyle, 3 p.m.
- March 16—Cannington, 2 p.m.
- March 18—Glen Adelaide, 1 p.m.
- March 19—Fleming, Chandler's Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 20—Moosomin, Smith's Hall, 2 p.m.

MAIN LINE, ASSINIBOIA.

- March 9—Moose Jaw, Town Hall, 8 p.m.
- March 11—Marlborough, School House, 2 p.m.
- March 12—Lumsden, Town Hall, 1.30 p.m.
- March 12—Wascana, School House, 7 p.m.
- March 13—Balgownie, School House, 2 p.m.
- March 14—Davin, School House, 2 p.m.
- March 15—Qu'Appelle Station, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 16—Fort Qu'Appelle, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 18—Abernethy, School House, 1 p.m.
- March 19—Indian Head, Town Hall, 1.30 p.m.
- March 20—Sintaluta, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 21—Woleseley, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 22—Ellisboro, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 23—Grenfell, Masonic Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 25—Broadview, Agricultural Hall, 1 p.m.
- March 25—Fitzmaurice, Lansdowne School House, 8 p.m.
- March 26—Fairmede, Agricultural Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 27—Wapella, Sutherland Hall, 2 p.m.
- March 28—Hillburn, School House, 2 p.m.
- March 29—Forest Farm, School House, 2 p.m.

The meetings along the main line will be addressed by Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of Creameries in Assiniboia, and Messrs. D. Drummond and T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., of Professor Robertson's staff. The meetings

along the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway will be attended by Mr. Geo. Lang, of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, and Mr. T. N. Willing, Chief Inspector of Noxious Weeds for the Territories. Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and Mr. George Harcourt, B.S.A., will cover the meetings in South Eastern Assiniboia, driving across country to Fleming, on the main line, where two meetings will be addressed. Every effort has been made by the Department to perfect the local organization in connection with these meetings, and there is every prospect of large attendances on the part of farmers.

Majority of Last Year's Trees Have Grown

In the face of the exceedingly unfavorable condition for tree planting which prevailed during the early part of last summer, the following letter from H. L. Patmore, nurseryman, Brandon, sounds encouraging:—

"Last season, being so dry and trying, I was very much afraid the nursery stock I had sold would not be successful. I find, however, from the reports I am receiving from my customers, that fully 80 per cent, has grown. While an occasional customer reports a total failure, the majority report all, or nearly all, growing. Where failures occurred, customers frequently admit that they delayed several days



Sunflower and Canary Seed Plots at Brandon Experimental Farm.

in planting after receipt of trees. Then, of course, if they lose their trees, the fault is their own.

"A nurseryman's trade is difficult. A year's business has to be done in a few short weeks, and it is impossible to avoid some errors. People who procure nursery stock should always remember this, and in justice to themselves, and also to the nurseryman, whoever he may be, should endeavor to give prompt and careful attention to all plants as soon as they receive them; and then they will find that whenever failures in growth do occur, the nurserymen are always ready and willing to make good all such losses, even though frequently at a loss to themselves."

The farmers at Plum Coulee contemplate forming an Elevator Company, and are taking measures to that effect.

The Farmers' Milling Co. at Fort Saskatchewan, recently burned out, has assigned to F. Mariaggi, a leading shareholder.

The Dauphin Milling Co. have purchased the supply of wheat in the Dominion elevator at Dauphin, amounting to 17,000 bushels, and have leased the building for six months.

We regret to learn that Wm. Sanderson, the well-known Souris farmer, had his leg broken lately while out chopping building timber in the Turtle mountain bush. He was alone at the time and suffered a good deal from cold before his son returned to the place for another load. He had to be taken to Boissevain to get the broken limb properly set.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association.

The tenth annual meeting of this association was held in the City Hall on Feb. 28th. The report for the past year showed that close on \$16,000 had been paid in prizes at the 1900 show, which is double the amount paid in 1891. The contrast in admissions was still greater. For 1891 the drawings were \$5,140; in 1895, \$8,406; in 1900, \$25,975. The directors for the ensuing year are: J. T. Gordon, F. W. Thompson, G. J. Maulson, F. W. Drewry, Wm. Brydon, R. Barclay, A. J. Andrews, J. Arbuthnot, I. M. Ross, D. E. Sprague, G. H. Greig, J. A. Mitchell, T. W. Taylor, D. Smith, A. A. Andrews, Dr. Torrance, Geo. F. Galt, and the representatives of the various affiliated associations.

F. W. Thompson was elected president, J. T. Gordon, M.P.P., vice-president, and His Honor Lieut.-Gov. McMillan, Premier Roblin, the mayor of Winnipeg, and Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Toronto, honorary directors.

Fire, whose origin, like that of many other elevator fires, cannot be accounted for, has destroyed the C. A. Young elevator at Deloraine. Most of the wheat had been shipped out of it. The insurance amounted to \$3,600 and the value of the elevator was over \$5,000.

The farmer who has acquired wealth, either by old time methods or by increase in land values, is not so likely

to take kindly to the silo, improved methods of farming, modern dairy methods and better farm stock as the man who is winning his way by a vigorous combination of brain and brawn.

A canvass is to be made among the farmers of the Cartwright district for support to a proposed local flour mill. The district is too radical to entertain the idea of bonusing, but they want a local mill and will do what they can to introduce it before long.

A largely attended meeting of the farmers of the Pense district was held there on Jan. 21st, when it was resolved to build a joint stock elevator, the greater portion of the stock being at once subscribed, and a board of directors appointed, with P. F. Weiss secretary. Building will be begun in the spring.

We have occasionally referred to the work being done by Professor Hansen, of the Agricultural College of Brookings, South Dakota, for the improvement of native fruits. He works on a large scale in the hope that out of thousands of plants operated on some valuable specimens may turn up to reward his efforts. As an example of his work we may mention that he has fruited over 5,000 Sand cherries, and a number of good varieties have been obtained from them. A large number of seedlings have been grown in the last two years from these selected plants, and 8,400 have been chosen for fruiting. It is hoped that within a very few years something of great value will result from his carefully planned work in this interesting department of fruit culture.

Making a Fair a Success.

The directors of a fair board are always facing the possibility of a failure, and this has seriously handicapped some societies from launching out as fully as they would like to do. It is, perhaps, well that this is so, yet there are times when a little more confidence in adopting a progressive policy might add greatly to the success of the fair. This is especially so with the larger fairs. The plan adopted by the promoters of the Cincinnati Fall Festival seems to offer a solution to this problem. These enterprising promoters wished to raise a guarantee fund to provide for necessary expenses in case there should be a failure from any cause, as fairs always run the risk of being ruined by rain. Accordingly the merchants, hotel keepers and others who would be benefited by the presence of a large number of strangers in the city, were called upon and asked to sign the following note, filling in the amount they were willing to contribute in case there was a deficit:—

"Guaranty Fund—Fall Festival, 1900, Cincinnati. \$..... In consideration of the holding of 'The Fall Festival of 1901' at Cincinnati, in the autumn of 1901, under the auspices and direction of The Fall Festival Association of Cincinnati, as represented by a Board of Directors (the remaining members of which have power to fill any and all vacancies that may occur therein) the undersigned hereby promise to pay dollars to the order of Charles A. Hinsch, treasurer of the board of directors, upon the following conditions, viz.: That in case of a deficit in the funds of said association, when determined by such board of directors, pro rata assessments shall be made by said board, on this and other notes of like nature, to an amount necessary to discharge said deficit, and so being made shall at once become due and payable to the order of the said treasurer on demand; it being understood and agreed that the guaranty fund of said Festival Association as represented by this note and other notes of like nature, shall not be less than Fifty Thousand Dollars. If no deficit shall exist, this note shall be cancelled and surrendered."

Some such scheme as this might be worked in promoting new features at our shows.

Fall Wheat for Alberta.

Within the last few seasons it has been found that wheat of suitable varieties sown late in July or early August, has been a much safer crop, mainly because it can be earlier reaped than spring sown sorts. To encourage the change from spring to fall wheat, the C. P. R. has sent out notices through its Northwestern agent, Wm Toole, of Calgary, that it is prepared to bring in enough fall wheat seed to supply all farmers who apply in advance. The seed will be put up in bags containing two bushels each. Farmers desiring to take advantage of this offer should send in their applications as early as possible, stating lands held by them, acreage they expect to crop this season, number of bushels of seed required, and the most convenient station to take delivery of the wheat.

All applications must be in Mr. Toole's office before the 1st April next.

A satisfactory meeting was recently held in connection with the newly-organized farmers' institute at Belmont. The attendance was large, and the interest good throughout. Good papers were read by Messrs. Willoughby and Vincent, and the question of provincial government hail insurance was taken up, with the result that a unanimous resolution was passed favoring the scheme. The roll of members now numbers some thirty odd.

Wheat Growing.

The other day a correspondent from the Qu'Appelle Valley wrote us, suggesting that we should pay more attention to the question of wheat-growing, which in his section at least was looked on as the most profitable of all kinds of farming. Dairying and poultry keeping he spoke of with contempt. Taking in the rough what he then said, there is a good deal of truth in it. Wheat, of a quality rarely found elsewhere, is and must long continue to be the chief product of such districts as that portion of Assiniboia. The soil, the climate, and, as a general rule, the seasons are all specially adapted to the production of a high grade of wheat, and the way to produce it, without deterioration of the product and the soil which produces it, is a question well worthy of careful consideration.

Every kind of soil even in this wheat growing area, is not equally well adapted to wheat growing. The lands on which scrub predominates produce softer wheat than that grown on the naked prairie alongside, and grassy land is much inferior to the kind that Nature has covered with weeds and roses. But the climate and much of the soil are manifestly specially adapted to wheat growing. The difficulty, which some people are already feeling, and most of us will feel sooner than we now look for, is about the ability of our land to sustain this productiveness, due in a large measure to the virgin soil. We found it with a thick mat of natural herbage covering it, we have found out how best to turn the plant food in that soil into profitable crops of wheat. But with our best skill we fail to keep up this early fertility, and shrewd men might be named, who after a few years spent in successfully sucking out of their land all its readily available strength, sell out their "improved farms" and start afresh on a new breaking. This game, even that class of adventurers cannot long keep going, and for all but a few odd individuals the very live question to be faced is, how the exhausted acres, which they have for the last ten or fifteen years been turning over with more or less skill, are to be made pay for the next ten or fifteen—to say nothing of the much longer future, when land far inferior to theirs can no longer be had for nothing, and more intensive cultivation will be needed if the world's rapidly increasing millions are to be fed. A century is a small period in the world's history, but the question of sustained wheat production is one for the beginning, not the end of the twentieth century to grapple with.

There is hardly a single acre of the soil of Western Canada that has yet borne twenty grain crops, yet there comes from all quarters the question of how the failing fertility of even our best staying lands is to be kept up. We have an example at Rothamstead, of land that under skilled cultivation has gone on producing without manure an average of 12 bushels per acre for the last 50 years, and may perhaps be able to go on at that rate for 50 years more. But if, as is most likely to be the case, it costs more to produce that 12 bushels than it is worth, such an example ought to be looked on rather as a warning than as an encouragement to go and do likewise.

The more carefully we look at it the more must we be driven to the conclusion that the maintenance of the fertility of our best wheat growing lands is not a speculative, but a thoroughly practical question, and the best practical farmers everywhere already so regard it.

Exactly the same situation has cropped up all through the history of western settlement. The Genesee Valley, New York State, was at one time a perfect land of Goshen, proverbial for its wheat growth, but wheat has long since ceased to be its staple product. Then it was Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Lands of inferior quality get worked out by a few crops of wheat, while others, such as the Red

River valley to the south of us in Dakota, have much greater staying power. But even on the best alluvial land along the river decreasing wheat yields and excessive weed crops tell the same old tale. The poorer lands further out from the river fail in less than half the time. Conferences at which hundreds of farmers gather, are held every winter in the Dakotas to discuss this question of how to maintain in fullest efficiency the wheat producing powers of those large farms. The four points on which the best, because most practical minds are agreed on this question, are: 1. Proper methods of cultivation. 2. Superior seed, well put in the ground. 3. Modes of rotation that can be readily worked on a large scale. 4. Suppression of weeds. Each of these points we propose to deal with and shall heartily welcome whatever help and criticism any of our readers may offer.

The Langdon (North Dakota) Democrat reports that owing to the wet of last fall much of the local wheat is very far from safe to use as seed. Even what looks fairly well to the naked eye is found weak in germination and the more careful men among the farmers are looking for seed of the previous year rather than take the great risk of using what had stood out in the field so long as to have its vitality seriously impaired.

Stranger Than Fiction.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery not yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple, because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack, and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.



Fleming's Manitoba Seeds

ARE especially selected to suit this northern climate, and are all the best kinds adopted for culture here. We advertise nothing in our catalogue that has not been thoroughly tested and reported good by the Experimental Farm. You cannot afford to use seeds that will not mature. With proper attention FLEMING'S SEEDS will always give the best satisfaction.

Send for our Catalogue and clubbing rates for societies or clubs who wish to order together.

Address all communications to

Fleming's Seed Store

DEPT. C.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

SIMMERS' SEEDS

GROW

and are the best that grow. Planting time is not far off. Planning time is here. Decide now what you want to plant when the frost leaves. Send at once for

Simmers' Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for 1901

It's more than a seed catalogue—it's an illustrated book of information helpful to every one who plants for pleasure, essential to every one who plants for profit. Sent free.

Address J.A. SIMMERS, Toronto, Ont.

DO YOU LIVE IN
MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA or ALBERTA?
You can grow

Trees, Shrubs and FRUITS

If you plant the hardy varieties we offer. Don't miss so favorable a season for planting. Write for price list to

H. L. PATMORE, BRANDON NURSERY Man.

Western Rye and Brome Grass Seed
FOR SALE

Also young Shorthorn Bulls
All young stock. Will be sold cheap for cash.
Write J. D. CASWELL,
Rosthern, Sask.

EVERGREENS
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OH! What a Snap!

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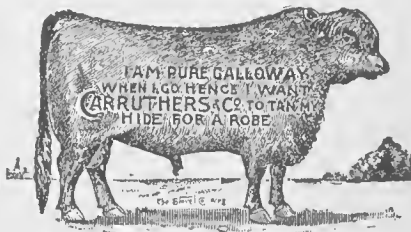
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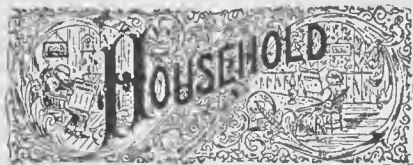
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Our Little Ones.

By Mrs. Anna B. Rees.

This is a subject as old as the world and as deep and profound as any that ever bothered the sages of old. It, like love's dream, is old, yet ever new.

I shall not undertake to tell you mothers how you shall dress your little ones, for in that each mother should have the privilege of working out her own ideas. Suffice it to say, it is cruel to dress them so different from their little associates that it causes remarks and ridicule, for the little hearts are as susceptible to ridicule as we who have reached maturity. Neither shall I undertake to tell you how you shall remedy their ailments, but will leave that for your own judgment and to him or her who has made it a life study and who should concentrate his or her whole energy for that one purpose.

But what I have to say comes from my own experience and observation. If in any way the shoe pinches you, take it and wear it, it costs nothing.

THE CHILD ABSORBS FROM ITS ENVIRONMENT.

I honestly believe that a child absorbs meanness from the atmosphere like a sponge absorbs water, and that naughtiness and being in mischief come as natural as eating and drinking. Though they have the better nature, it lies dormant and must be warmed and brought to life by parental love, care, and watchfulness.

METHOD OF TEACHING.

The greatest mistake lies in the teacher and method of teaching. It is in our district schools as in our homes. The most successful teachers are those who regard their scholars as their especial care and are deeply interested in their successes or failures, encouraging them when they fail and holding them with the reins of kindness when they attempt to escape the bounds of authority. Some mothers spend hours in playing and romping with their little ones, including the babe in arms, who as soon as old enough enjoys his part of the frolic as much as his older brothers and sisters. These mothers do not miss the time spent in such play while it makes a bright spot in those children's lives, for love to a little child is like sunshine to the flowers; it develops the better nature and makes it unfold in its true beauty. Other mothers who have as great a degree of affection for their little ones and who would spend as many sleepless and anxious hours by their bedside, never seem to have the faculty of showing it nor entering into their games and amusements. I hardly believe they are to be blamed, but rather to be pitied. They could take very beneficial lessons from those very children.

NO TIME.

Again, other mothers never find time to spend in play. It would be idleness to them. To keep their house in apple-pie order, and the little ones clean and the pantry full takes all their time. Poor, foolish mother! How rested you would feel, and how the little ones would enjoy it if you would sit down on the floor and frolic with them for half an hour. It would rest you for the balance of the day and your dreams might be brightened by its remembrance. A daily practice of it would be looked forward to as an oasis in the desert of your drudgery.

CHILDREN'S NATURES.

The natures of our children are so different, even children of the same

family. Some are so bright and sunny, others sour and gloomy; some sweet and gentle, others rough and boisterous; some weak and timid, others strong and brave. What will satisfy one creates longing in another; what affords great delight for one disgusts another. So the working out of their likes and dislikes, of their pleasures and displeasures, is a constant subject of study for the mother or father.

CONDITIONS OF THRIFT.

Our children, like our calves and colts, thrive better on good wholesome food and plenty of sunshine and fresh air. We who are so wonderfully blest with good homes in the country give no heed to obtaining the sunshine and pure air, and therefore can devote more time to good food and cleanliness. As to the first, rich pie and cake or greasy meats will not tend to the health or happiness of any child. One mother I know was always asking her little girl if she wanted pie or cake to "piece" on. That girl to-day is a puny, weak child and quite subject to disease.

I quite agree with the old Lawrence doctor who said, "keep a baby just clean enough so it wouldn't smell." He meant by this that too frequent washing and dressing weakens the child's constitution. One mother I know of used to dress her baby as often as five times a day. It is needless to say it was the first one, and that she never lived near Kansas, although Kansas excels in its fine babies as in everything else.

DON'TS.

For the benefit of our little ones we might lay down some DON'T rules.

First. Don't deceive them. If mothers want to leave home and it is not convenient to take them, tell them firmly and decidedly they can not go. It may cause some bitter tears at first, but they will soon be dried.

Second. Don't tell them the dogs will get them if they don't go to sleep or that the "sand-man" is coming for them. It is simply lying and the sin is as great as if you were prevaricating to a person of your own age. The Bible says, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

REGULAR HOURS FOR SLEEP.

How many less nervous little children—older children, too—we would raise if we had regular hours for sleep for them! Little ones up until school age would profit so much by an afternoon nap and a regular bed-time. Some look back over their lives and find that one of their mistakes began at this very point.

Another thing a baby—a very young baby is capable of being taught. Teach them to go to bed by themselves at a regular hour. Poor mother, don't you think you ought to have some time free from baby and when will you get it, only in the evenings? I know of lots of children nine and ten years and older too, who are afraid to go upstairs to bed and either sit up until some one older retires or go asleep in the rocking chair or in some corner to escape notice and are carried bodily upstairs to bed.

I well remember the first time I put my little girl upstairs to bed awake and by herself. I was tempted several times to bring her back; one night broke her entirely and she being with her little brother, never bothered. Now when bed-time comes they are ready and go to bed without any fuss, even when we have company. And oh! it seems so nice. I feel like drawing a long breath for you who are lugging your big boys and girls upstairs to bed.

THE MOTHER'S FREEDOM.

Many a mother who is shut in day after day with her little ones longs for a walk in the cool air alone, or a run to a neighbor's for a few minutes without the children, is a most welcome change. Yet when our little ones have grown to be several years old, we look

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back over their lives and it seems that they were babies only a little while and then it was a very pleasant pastime caring for them.

PLEASANT COMPANIONSHIP.

The work they caused has been well repaid by their companionship and pleasant daily association.

After all, rearing our children is not a daily grind, as some would have us believe, but a fascinating panorama of moving pictures, as we watch their little improvements and daily advances that take them farther and farther away from the realms of babyhood. And we find all too soon, that they are taking a place in life, made for them and that can be filled only by them.

NECESSITY THAT THEY BE STARTED RIGHT.

Let us all bear in mind that as the 20th century advances towards its 30th mile-post, somebody's children will still be legislators, senators and presidents; somebody's children will still be electricians, mechanics, and inventors. And as our country is destined to make such wonderful strides in advancement before its close, it is all the more necessary that our children should be very carefully started on the road to true manhood and womanhood, so that the part they are called upon to work out may be executed in harmony with these times.

The Uses of Eggs.

Besides their value in cooking and as an article of diet and nutrition, there are endless ways in which eggs or parts of eggs are valuable and useful to a thrifty housekeeper. The white of a raw egg, for instance, is the best of pastes for mounting photographs or for any other delicate purpose.

Papers put over jelly or jam adhere to the edges, and are far more air-tight if dipped in white of egg. The white skin which lines the egg-shell is a capital thing to apply to a boil or sore, festered place, to prevent friction with clothing.

Again, a mustard plaster mixed with white of egg will not leave a blister.

A first-rate remedy for hoarseness and huskiness is the white of an egg beaten up with castor sugar and lemon juice.

For a burn or scald there is nothing better than the white of an egg spread quickly and thickly on the place. It prevents inflammation, and at once relieves the stinging pain.

Then as a tonic an egg is matchless. A raw egg, for instance, with the yolk unbroken and turned into a large wineglass can be easily taken either with a little sherry, or lemon juice or milk, and a sprinkle of nutmeg or cayenne pepper to vary the flavor.

For an invalid or person with a very poor appetite, for breakfast try a well-beaten egg added to the cup of morning coffee, or, about eleven, beaten up and filled up to the top of a tumbler with hot milk.

Remembering all these uses of eggs and their price, one wonders that women in the country do not devote more time and trouble to poultry for their own use and the market.

Rattlesnake poison has been taken into the stomach in quantities sufficient to speedily kill if injected into the blood, and found to be harmless. The stomach acid decomposes the poison.

Take no chances with sore and painful conditions of the eyes. In most cases simple remedies like extract of witch-hazel are harmless. There are, however, occasional cases where twenty-four hours' neglect may result in ruined eyesight. If there be much pain or impaired vision, consult a physician at once. If in danger he will warn you, and if needful, advise the services of a specialist.

The House They Took.

It was nearly five o'clock, and Beth was tired enough to sit down on the curb-stone and weep.

"Not more than seven rooms, whether it's a house or a flat," Ada had stipulated. "And be sure that the servant's room isn't in the basement, for no woman would sleep there, and I won't have a Chinaman; they are just as likely to murder the whole family as not. The baby has got to have a sunny nursery, and we must have a guest chamber, of course. It would be nice if there was a music room, where I could practise without bothering Harvey, and a little smoking den out of the dining room would be—"

"But, Ada," Beth interposed, "that's a great deal more than seven rooms."

"Is it? Oh, of course; I forgot the kitchen. Well, leave out anything but the nursery. As long as the walls are pretty and the house is sunny—you'd better get a corner house, Beth—yes, dear, mother's coming! And mind, Beth—this from the stairs—"we can't pay a cent over forty dollars, and we'd rather pay thirty-five. Be sure it's a nice neighborhood, and hot and cold—"

But Beth had fled.

For three hours she had tramped up and down the Western Addition, list in hand, rushing in where any one but a

ough to say anything. For herself, she didn't think much of a man who could ask you to marry him one month and go bicycling all the time with that Cragan girl the next. Beth honestly believed these were the reasons she had left that house till the last. If anyone had suggested that Walter generally got home about five, she would have wanted to know what earthly difference that made to her, and would have been very angry indeed.

It was a pretty little house, as near what Ada wanted as it was reasonable to expect, with a sunny corner room for the nursery, and a clean odor of new paint and paper.

"It is exactly what they want," she decided, looking around the nursery with deep satisfaction. "And it is all in such nice order. I wonder which way the house fronts?" She went to the window, then opened it with an unnecessary amount of noise and leaned out regardless of the fresh varnish. A young man passing below glanced up, then stopped short in surprise. Oh, Beth, Beth! You who despise the Cragan girl because she is not above small manoeuvres, you who never walk past the club unless that is undeniably your way, who pride yourself on having no small motive for word or deed, after all you are but a woman. There was no harm in flinging up the win-



The Youngest Inhabitants of the Farm.

house hunter would have feared to tread, and getting gloriously snubbed in consequence. She broke up tele-actes, interrupted family rows, assisted at a fire, and barely escaped a funeral. The hunt became a nightmare of glaring pavements, and placarded windows that enticed her in with their impudent "To Let," and grinned maliciously when she went away disappointed. There had always been a tradition to the effect that Beth was a little shy, but after the first half hour she found that she was by nature brazen. A woman could not walk down her own front steps without Beth's plunging after her to ask how much rent she paid, and which was the sunny side of the street. Gradually she began to feel a growing dislike for her sister in law, and a positive hatred for the baby. That "sunny nursery" was like a ghost at her elbow, warning her away from every door.

There was just one house left on the list. It was the most promising of all, but she had avoided it before. When you've told a man you never could care for him in that way, and parted from him with something very like a quarrel, it isn't exactly nice to take a house for your sister in law directly across the street from his home, when everybody knows you spend more than half your time with her. It would look as if you wanted—people are silly en-

dow, or even in knocking on it if you had wanted to, but in that look of genuine surprise as you heard your name, there was.

"Beth!" said the young man, wondering.

"How do you do, Walter?" she said in the grave, rebuking tone we use to people whom we have vowed never to speak to again as long as we live.

"What are you doing up there?" he asked, trying to be easy and natural. "Have you set up housekeeping by yourself?"

"I'm looking for a house for Ada," she explained. "This is the best I have found yet, though I don't altogether like the neighborhood."

"Perhaps you would like it better if I moved out of it," he said meekly. This was exactly what she had meant; but she had not expected him to show that he understood, so she answered hastily,

"It's rather far from the cars, that's all. Harvey has to go down town early, you know."

"I see," he replied. Then he looked up at her with a sudden smile. "Please can't I come up and shake hands with you?" he asked. Beth smiled back before she realized what she was doing, so up he came, several steps at a time. He found her standing in the hall looking rather frightened.

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"Oh, Walter," she said in a low tone, "I just heard such a funny noise, as though some one sneezed right behind me. I was in here"—going into the corner room rather fearfully—"and it seemed to come from that side, near the chimney."

"You always hear spooky noises in empty houses," he answered, stooping to look up the chimney. "No burglar could get into that little flue. It wouldn't even hold his jimmy."

"Oh, ghosts have gone out of fashion, like valentines and keeping Sunday," he answered. "You never would find one in this neighborhood. There's an old suit of clothes behind the door—maybe you heard it bag at its knees. But, seriously, Beth, you ought not to go around empty houses by yourself. I hate to have you."

"You do, do you!" thought Beth defiantly, to cover a little thrill of delight. Aloud she said, "At the last moment Harvey found he couldn't get away, and I was tired of putting it off, so I just came alone. Ada does so long to be settled, and she isn't able to go around herself yet. Be careful of that varnish, it's still wet. I'm going to get most of the furniture for her, too, and see about matings and carpets and rugs. Do give me some artistic ideas. I don't know where to begin." Beth was talking nervously, trying to ward off the awkward pause that was ready to fall at any moment.

"Have lots of lamps, and places for open fires, and dark shiny floors that will reflect the legs of the chairs," he began.

"You don't put down hard wood floors in rented houses," she interrupted.

"Oh, well, you would in this one," he said. "Have a deep leather chair with a standard lamp beside it where a fellow can read the papers."

"With a rose colored shade to throw a pink glow over everything," added Beth, growing interested. "And little silver lamps on the dining table."

"A little round table, just big enough for a man and his wife," he went on excitedly.

"And a place for the high chair as soon as the baby is big enough."

"What? Oh, yes, of course. And a barrel full of matches in plain sight in every room."

"And ash trays attached to every chair, so that the ashes need not be deposited on the floor. And lots of puffy cushions."

"And a divan in the corner where we could—I mean, your sister—"

"Walter, I heard it again—that queer little cough. Listen!" She had come close to him, evidently startled. "I'm sure I heard something."

"Wasn't it a mouse in the wall?" he asked, offering the masculine solution for all feminine terrors.

"No, it was a human sound, like a choked off sneeze. It might have come from the next room." Walter boldly lied the way, closely followed by Beth, who was surreptitiously holding a cor-

ner of his coat, to his vast delight. All was empty and silent.

"You see, there isn't any one," he said. "This isn't a bad room. If you want any ideas about furnishing, why don't you ask Miss Cragan? She is awfully good at that sort of thing." Beth's face changed indescribably. If she had been in another walk of life, you would have said that she turned up her nose. I don't know the polite equivalent.

"Thanks, I'm afraid our ideas would hardly harmonize," she said. "Well, I'm very glad to have seen you, Walter, but you mustn't let me detain you." This in the most society of tones, as a mild punishment for dragging in that Cragan girl. Walter, however, thought she was giving him a hint, and straightened himself up rather huffily.

"Please remember me to your sister," he said, with an expressionless handshake. "I hope you will be successful in your hunt. Good afternoon."

"Thank you. Good by," she said coolly, so there was nothing for him to do but go, which he did with much dignity, shutting the door behind him with exaggerated carefulness. Well, he could go, if he was so dying to. Nobody was going to call him back. Ask that Cragan girl, indeed! Evidently he was epris in that direction already, when just a month ago—a girl who married him would have a nice time of it. Fickleness is such a horrid trait. Beth congratulated herself on being well out of it, and felt so relieved that she sat down on an empty box and took out her handkerchief; then stuffed it resolutely back, determined to shake the dust of that neighborhood from her feet. As she started to open the door there was a quick movement on the other side, and, to her amazement, the knob was seized and held fast before she had half turned it. She could not move it one way or the other.

"Walter! What are you trying to do?" she exclaimed indignantly, and then discovered that it was not the hall door that she was trying, but one that she had supposed led into a closet. A shiver of deadly fear ran over her, and her heart beat wildly, but she would not run. Perhaps the door led into the next room, and Walter had slipped in there, though practical jokes were not particularly in his line. She stole out into the hall and looked, trembling, into the next room, but it had no door on that side. Evidently, then, it was a closet, with somebody in it, and she had a right to be frightened, so she ran quickly down the stairs and opened the front door.

Walter, meanwhile, had slowly crossed the street. Not even after the most bachelor of suppers did he ever have any trouble in mounting his own steps and fitting his own latch key, but this afternoon both took an abnormally long time. He was about to give it up and go in when he was rewarded by hearing a low call of "Walter!" from the opposite house.

"What is it?" he asked, hurrying over.

"Oh, Walter," she said, panting a little, "there is some one upstairs in that corner room closet. I tried to open the door, and I distinctly felt some one grab the handle. I couldn't move it. I'm awfully frightened."

"Are you sure it wasn't just stuck?" he asked, following her into the house.

"Certain. Besides, I heard somebody move." Walter grinned a little, as men will, and started to make some teasing remark, but stopped with uplifted head and listened. There was an unmistakable sound from the room above, the whine of a door slowly opening. They tiptoed upstairs, Walter signalling caution and Beth clutching up her skirt in one hand, a woman's first instinct in time of danger. The closet door was gradually opening, and the top of a little bald head was being cautiously thrust out.

"Good afternoon," remarked Walter. "Do you use Macassar Oil?" The head disappeared like a flash, and the

door was slammed. Walter strode across the room.

"Say, come out of there," he commanded, laying his hand on the knob. "I beg your pardon," answered a courteous voice. "It is all a mistake, I assure you."

"What are you doing in there?" Walter demanded. "You'd better explain yourself."

"I shall be glad to, sir, if you will kindly leave the door shut."

"Fire ahead," said Walter, and Beth came a little nearer.

"I happen to own this house, sir, and as the workmen neglected to varnish the window ledges in this room, my wife suggested that I should come over and do it myself. I had just finished, and was making a necessary change in my toilet, when the lady came in. I live across the bay, sir, and after doing such a work, it was necessary—"

"Of course," said Beth nervously. "I'm so sorry."

"In short, sir, I was changing—"

"It was a shame," said Beth. "If you had only spoken—"

"It was an awkward position. I had provided myself with a—"

"Yes, to be sure," said Beth. "A clean shirt, sir, and I was about to put it on. If you will kindly hand me the garments that are behind the door—"

"Oh, we'll go away," said Beth. "I want to look at the down stairs, any way. She left rather hastily, and Walter followed a minute after, shaking with half suppressed laughter.

"The poor duffer, in that stuffy closet!" he chuckled.

"No wonder he sneezed," laughed Beth.

"Say, Beth," he went on a minute later, "tell me, don't you like Miss Cragan? You used to, I know, and she admires you tremendously. I do want you to like her," he added earnestly. Beth stood by the parlor window, pulling the shade down by its little brass chain and letting it fly up again.

"Oh, I don't dislike her," she said nonchalantly. "She just isn't my kind, that's all. She's a nice enough little thing, if you don't mind her affectation." The curtain flew up with a rattle, and was jerked down again. Walter looked at her in surprise, then instinctively whispered a word or two in his ear, and he replied with an invisible wink of comprehension.

"I'm sorry you feel that way about her," he said gravely, "for I wanted to tell you something. Did you know that she was engaged to be married to some one you know?" Beth dropped the chain and appeared absorbed by something in the street.

"Yes?" she said, in an odd little voice.

"Of course it's a secret yet," he went on, watching her from the other side of the room. Beth had good blood in her veins.

"I'm glad to hear it," she said quietly. "I've always thought you were just made for each other, and hoped you'd find it out for yourselves." Walter came across the room, mentally calling himself a brute, but unrepentant.

"Oh, it isn't to me she's engaged, but to my little brother. It is to be announced as soon as he gets back. I'm still unconsoled." She changed color a little, but stood bravely by her guns.

"I'm disappointed," she said. "It was one of my favorite dreams." Walter looked a little disconcerted.

"Beth," he exclaimed, "if you don't take that back, I'll make you."

"I must be taking the car back, or Ada will be worried," she answered. "I hope we will run across each other some day." She started to bow with a woman-of-the-world air that should show him she was not an inexperienced child, and that he did not see through her as plainly as he thought he did, but straightened up again with a very school girlish "Ouch!"

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"What is the matter?" he asked anxiously. "Did something hurt you?" "Not at all. Don't wait for me. I am not ready to go just yet."

"I won't go till you tell me what is the matter," he persisted. "Are you faint at all? You look dreadfully pale."

"Thank you, there is nothing the matter."

"I know you want to get rid of me, but I can't leave you alone. Let me see you to your car, and then I won't bother you any more."

Beth struggled a minute, then dropped her dignity and began to laugh.

"It's only that nasty little curtain chain," she said. It's all caught in my hair."

"Let me see," said Walter. "I should say it was! Every little link has grabbed a handful all across your waterfall or whatever you call it. I'll undo it for you, if you'll take that back."

"Thanks, I can manage it myself," with an impatient tug at the chain.

"You're only making it worse, and you're mussing your hair all up, besides. Take it back."

"When you say things under compulsion, they don't count, do they?"

"Oh, certainly not!"

"All right, then, I'll take back anything you like, if you'll only be quick."

"Absalom did it by his hair," murmured Walter, disentangling the little chain. "Now you know how it feels to be on somebody's string. There, I think I let you off pretty easy. I might have made you promise all sorts of things."

Beth looked up with sudden mischief in her eyes.

"Weren't you stupid?" she said.

"By the way," said a voice from the door. "I've another house for rent just two blocks from here, six rooms and a bath, sanitary plumbing. Perhaps your wife would prefer that."

Walter glanced at Beth, then laughed a little to himself.

"Thanks, we'll look at it," he said.—Munsey.

The Day of Small Things.

A great number of very diverse enquiries and communications are received at this office. Many of them never see the light of publicity, as they are answered privately. The other day we received a letter from a country boy who has two flying squirrels for sale. We take the liberty to print the following extract from his letter, to show the sort of humor, enterprise and ambition possessed by some of our Manitoba boys. He says:—"I have two flying squirrels, living, and would like to sell them for something. I am a boy. I am not big enough to deal in thoroughbreds yet, but I want something to make a start, and maybe after a while I will get something heavier." More power to you, my boy.

Gas in the stomach has caused many a person a deal of uneasiness from supposed heart disease.

Every draft issued in youth on the bank of nature will have to be paid in full, with interest, at a later date.

There is no danger when an angry, crying child holds its breath, and gets "blue in the face." This, if continued, would soon result in unconsciousness and the child would then resume breathing.

When a child gets a bump on the head, and after crying, wishes to go to sleep, do not try to maintain wakefulness. There is less blood in the brain during sleep than when awake. Sleep, in this case, is nature's method of preventing congestion and relieving pain.

The beef extracts sold in earthen jars, and prepared for use by adding hot water, act only as stimulants. The tissue producing part of the beef has been separated from them. Useful in a general way, they will not sustain life any great length of time.

Paul Moody's Dedication.

Late in the summer of 1887, while at Northfield, Mr. D. L. Moody had been speaking to me about the approaching departure of his son William for college, and he made this characteristic remark: "I want my children to feel that there is no place in all the world so dear as the old home, and no friends quite so kind and true as father and mother."

A few days after, it was my good fortune to share in one of the pleasant family incidents in which he so happily illustrated how well he knew how to realize his affectionate and fatherly yearning. Mr. D. B. Townner brought me word, saying, "Moody wants you to attend Paul's dedication to-morrow." "And, pray," said I, "what is Paul's dedication?" "Paul," he replied, "has been for some time building a barn, and, as the barn is about finished, his father is to have it dedicated. You are to make a speech, and, if you will write an appropriate song, I'll adapt the music and sing it."

To my request for some item of family experience with Paul which might be wrought into verse, Mr. Townner mentioned the following: When the boy was about five years old, he was riding with his father along the village street. To draw him out, and discover how well he was acquainted with the neighbors and their affairs, Mr. Moody asked, as they rode on:



Farm House of Alex. Fraser, Eden, Man.

"Paul, who lives there?" Paul having answered correctly, he would next say:

"And what does he do?"

Again Paul would answer, naming the business of the man. At length they came to their own house, and as he still drove on, his father said:

"And who lives here?"

"Moody," was the irreverent reply.

"And what does he do?" continued Mr. Moody.

"Oh! he's a sort of a preacher," responded the young hopeful.

And so we achieved the artistic lines:

"Paul the carpenter is my name,

The son of a sort of a preacher."

The day of dedication came, and we met in the afternoon on the lawn north of that now ever-memorable home. There were present about a score of children and half as many adults, including Mr. Moody, Professor Henry Drummond, Mr. Townner, and myself.

The barn was a marvel. It fully justified the statement of one of the speakers that, though he had travelled and seen barns in the north, south, east and west, he had never seen one like that. The materials looked like the debris of a cyclone—scraps of board, bits of lath and shingles, old tin and iron, all builded, not "fitly framed together," into the semblance of a barn, and yard about twelve feet square, which Tobiah's fox would certainly have demolished if he ran up against it.

My part in the program was soon out of the way, and Professor Drum-

mond took the floor, or, rather, the lawn. Having modestly apologized for his lack of preparation, due to a feeling of inability to rise to so august an occasion, he waived his privilege altogether, and claimed the floor only to present a few regrets which had been transmitted through him to the host and company. The first, duly signed and certified, was written on a Western Union blank, and came from Her Majesty the Queen, expressing her deep sorrow that she could not attend the dedication because of a previous engagement to superintend the construction of a new kennel at the request of the Princess—here followed a long list of names and titles—whose hound had but just produced a litter of pups. The one other "regret" was from His Excellency the President of the United States. Mr. Cleveland was obliged to attend the laying of a corner stone of a pig sty, to be erected, if I remember, on some notable personage's farm.

Mr. Moody followed the Professor. He stood on a little elevation, with his walking stick in his hand, and pointed out the peculiar features of the barn and lot. He called attention to the ingenious arrangement by which the stock could make its way in and out without troubling anyone to open the gate; how the horses could get through the door by ducking their heads very low, and reach the hay in the shed rick if their necks were as long as a giraffe's. Mr. Townner sang the song,

Constitutional Treatment of Cancer.

The constitutional method of treating cancer, whereby the cancer poison in the system is neutralized and destroyed and operations avoided, is fully explained in our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure." Sent to anyone on receipt of 2 stamps.

STOTT & JURY,

Bowmanville, Ont.

Remedies for Bronchitis.

At the first sign of acute bronchitis warm bran poultices, over which have been sprinkled sparingly a few grains of powdered mustard, should be placed over the chest. The child should be kept in bed, and if the breathing is bad, the shoulders elevated somewhat. The room must be kept at a uniform temperature night and day, about 65 degrees, and at the same time good ventilation be given. Diffusing steam through the room by keeping a kettle of water boiling softens the air and affords great relief. The bowels must be regulated by a simple laxative, as citrate of magnesium. Frequent draughts of flaxseed tea, or some similar demulcent, should be given. Syrup of ipecacuanha, ten to fifteen drops, should be given to a child two years of age every two or three hours, and continued until the cough softens and the breathing becomes easier, then syrup of squills, fifteen or twenty drops every three or four hours. When the cough is very troublesome at night fifteen drops of paregoric may be added at bedtime.

Counter irritation over the chest should be kept up until the cough has entirely subsided, by means of croton oil, two drops, and five drops of sweet oil applied nightly over the chest till a papular eruption follows. Quinine, iron and cod liver oil are important tonics to assist in recovery.

In the beginning of the disease the diet should be very simple; chiefly milk, barley water and toast water; as recovery progresses, beef tea, broths, wine, whey, whisky punch, etc. In cold weather, or when there are easterly winds, the patient should be kept indoors. Flannel should invariably be worn next the body during the day, thick in winter and thin in summer, and the outer garments must also be chosen with careful regard to warmth in cold weather and comfort in hot. Whenever symptoms such as I have described come on it is always best to send at once for good medical advice. Never run unnecessary risks.—Good Housekeeping.

THRESHERS! FARMERS! MACHINE OWNERS!

This important article stands to increase the profits on machine work in proportion to extra push and energy and service taken out of a machine provided with "Copperine" boxes that will stand grief—as against a machine with the ordinary boxes that will heat and cause delay on moderate work. You see the difference, with good boxes you make money, with poor boxes you must lose. Watch the ads in this corner. Spooner's

COPPERINE

IS THE BEST BOX METAL EXTANT.

For sale by all Hardware Stores.

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Port Hope, Ont.

A man, being upbraided for contracting a number of debts, said: "On the contrary, I have invariably done everything in my power, to enlarge them."

When writing advertisers, mention this paper.

The Lady in the Garden.

When Death cuts down a weed, then
Death is kind;
When Death cuts down a flower; ah!
Death is blind.

The little lady lived in a cottage near the police barracks and that cottage had the trimmest front garden of any in the town; a small plot, it is true, but made the most of by hands that must have gone lovingly about the task. There were flowers here and there, but effort seemed to centre on small beds of vegetables, straight in the row and clean as a conservatory. She was young, petite and very pretty, a bride of a few months and she seemed to move in the sunshine of a happy life. I saw her in the garden often as I passed and as I stopped to admire the neatness that her hands wrought she seemed gratified that her work aroused interest. She could not speak my language or I hers, but I understood the gentle simplicity of her life as I saw it, and simplicity is beautiful everywhere. And the garden blossomed and bloomed through the summer, yet no flower was fairer than she. And the autumn came and the cold winds, and soon the little garden lay under a mantle of snow. One day in the winter a doctor's carriage stood at her door. She was said to be very ill and after a week or so ominous crape fluttered from the door knob. She was dead. God takes his favorites first, it is said, yet it seems hard that the young, who have everything to look for, should sink into eternal silence and that life should know them no more. But these things are appointed:

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north
wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own,
O Death!

And there are new faces in the cottage and the garden is not what it was when she was there. And thus the world goes on in tragic measure, shocking the spectators with sad changes and leaving behind it a track of tears.

In the Air.

The Germs of La Grippe are Conveyed Through the Atmosphere.

No one can escape the La Grippe germ because when an epidemic of the disease is prevailing the air is laden with it.

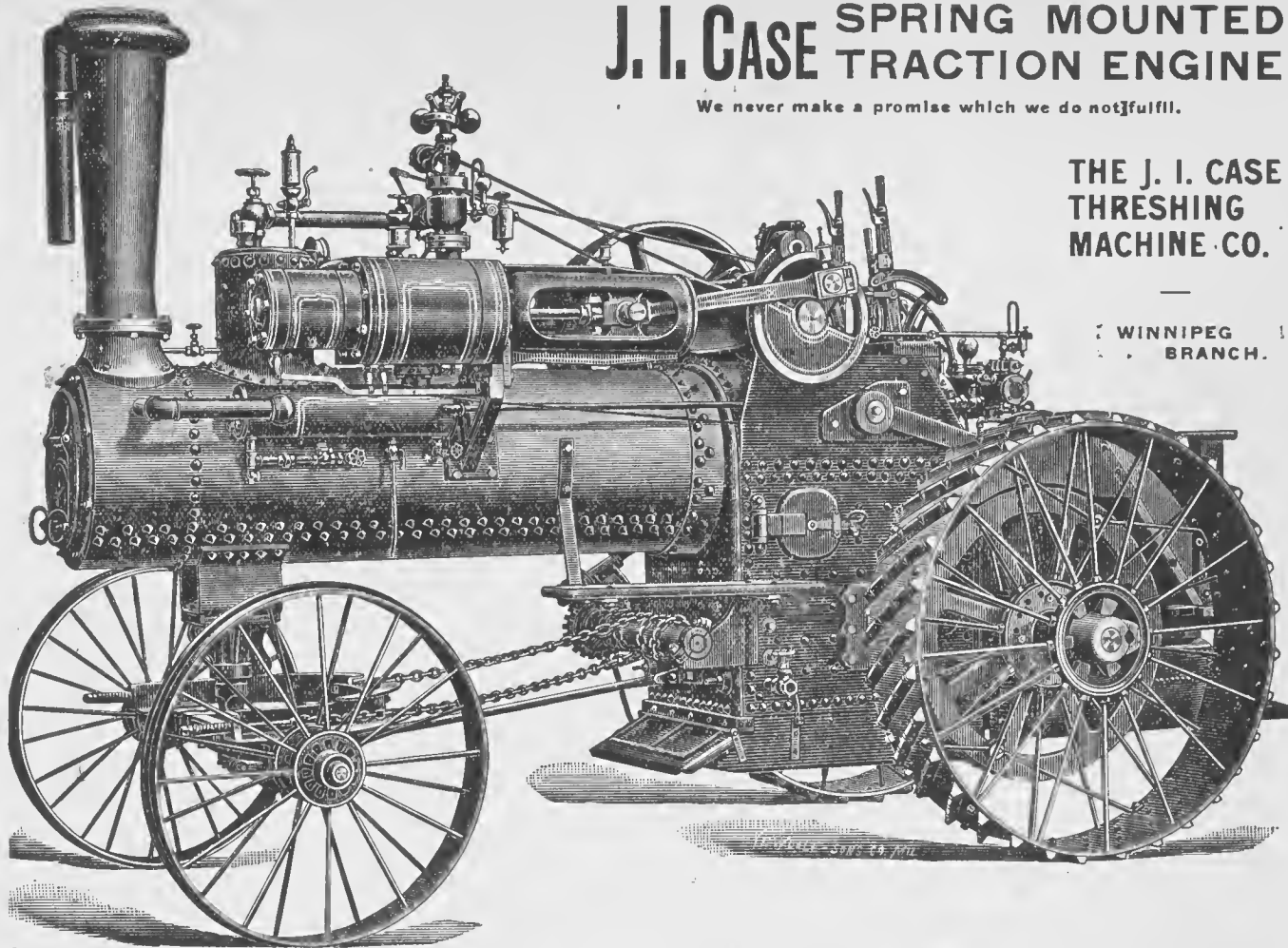
The reason everyone does not have the disease at the same time is because the persons who are enjoying perfect health are able to successfully resist and throw off the infection, while those, who for any reason are not in the best of health fall ready victims.

The first symptoms are those of acute catarrh, resembling a hard cold and if prompt treatment is applied at this time, it can easily be broken up: one of the best remedies at this stage is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by druggists everywhere and if freely taken, say one tablet every hour or two for two or three days, the danger of pneumonia and serious complications will be averted.

The Rev. L. E. Palmer, Baptist clergyman, of Ceresco, Mich., makes a statement of interest to all catarrh and grip sufferers. He says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter and have found them a safeguard against La Grippe and catarrhal troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

Persons who suffer from catarrh of the head and throat are very susceptible to La Grippe and such will find a pleasant, convenient and safe remedy in this new catarrh cure.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are composed entirely of harmless antiseptics and may be used as freely as necessary as they contain no cocaine, opiate or poisonous drug of any kind.



J. I. CASE SPRING MOUNTED TRACTION ENGINE

We never make a promise which we do not fulfill.

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Tasted Like Itself.

Lord Wolseley, the retired Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, does not tell this story, but somehow or other it got abroad and is generally credited as strictly true:

On one occasion the famous Field Marshal's zeal for the welfare of his men got the better of his discretion. Dinner was being served to the soldiers, and orderlies hurried backward and forward with steaming pails of soup. Lord Wolseley stopped one of them. The man was at attention in moment.

"Remove the lid." No sooner said than done.

"Let me taste it."

"But, plaze yer—"

"Let me taste it, I say."

And taste it he did.

"Disgraceful! Tastes like nothing in the world but dishwater."

"Plaze, yer honor," gasped the man, "and so it is."

A Startling Telegram.

A startling telegram was received upon one occasion at the head office of a certain Irish bank from a remote country branch. The communication read:

"Regret inform you I died this morning of pneumonia," and was "signed for John Brown, manager, Thomas Smith."

Evidently the prevailing idea in Mr. Smith's mind when he despatched the telegram was at all hazards to comply with the regulations, and so he used the form "as laid down," and no doubt congratulated himself upon being equal to the emergency. Of course it was Mr. Brown, the manager, who had the misfortune to die of pneumonia.

Are we doing our share in making the world better? Are we doing anything in that line? There is certainly need of such work. We have possibilities and capabilities of service. How have we improved these within the past week? It may be well for us to face squarely our duty, and to consider fairly how far we have met it. It may be that this will lead us to do more the next week.

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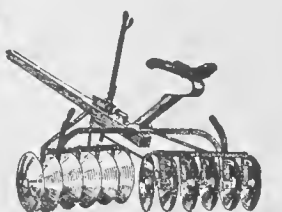
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Strong, durable and compact, with tremendous capacity for work. 6, 7 and 8 ft. sizes, for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

Write for particulars. Prices will interest.



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See page 126 for Steel Roller.